The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DEMOCRACY

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM ENDORSED.

HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT

B. GRATZ BROWN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

First Day's Proceedings.

Special to THE POST]

BALTIMORE, July 9, 12:30.

Long before the hour of noon the time appointed for the meeting of the great National Democratic Convention, thousands of people had assembled in front of the Ford's Grand Opera House and thousands more were wending their way thither. The arrangements for the admission of delegates, reporters and visitors were admirable and the scene was grand and inspiriting. The array of talented and patriotic faces in the Parquette and Dress Circle, as they clustered around the banners of their respective States, was a sight to inspire every lover of his country.

The Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Esq., Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Belmont in a lengthy and pointed address announced Hon. Thomas Jefferson Randolph as Temporary Chairman.

Mr. Belmont was frequently interrupted by the applause of the delegates.

Mr. Randolph is a fine looking old gentleman with a decided resemblance to the portrait of his grandfather, the founder of the Democratic party, President Thos. Jefferson, and was received with thunders of applause.

On assuming the duties of the Chair, Mr. Randolph delivered a short address, which will be sent you by Associated Press, and which was listened to with the most reverent attention. For an octogenarian Mr. Randolph spoke with great clearness and distinctness. At the close of his remarks there was a long continued outburst of applause.

After the appointment of the various committees, the Convention adjourned to meet at four o'clock.

On reassembling the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Jas. R. Doolittle for Permanent President, with a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each State with an additional list of three Reading Secretaries and one Recording Secretary.

The National Committee was then announced, with Augustus Schell from New York, instead of August Belmont.

The Committee on Resolutions will be in session until very late.

The New York backers of Augustus Schell have all rallied at the Opera House to-night, as the National Committee is in session there for the purpose of selecting a chairman. He has a strong opponent in the person of Mr. McCormick, of Chicago.

More Pittsburgers and some eastern men have arrived.

John H. Bailey, of your city, attracts more attention than perhaps any delegate from the West here, on account of his pronounced anti-Greeley sentiments, which he expersses upon every occasion. To-day in the caucus of the delegation he nominated John Quincy Adams, Jr., and will vote with them in the morning.

Col. Barr was not present when the ballotsing took place, being at a meeting of the National Committee, of which he was a member. When he came in he asked Messrs. Cassidy, Randall and Wallace what had become of his candidate for the Presidency, Col. Scott, as he had intended to put them all on the record had he been present. The laugh was against him, and so were the votes, and it is said he will go for Greeley in the morning. He has been continued on the National Committee.

A ballot will be called at eleven o'clock in the morning, when the excitement will reach its greatest.

The veteran Gen. Shields is here, besides General Kilpatrick, Theodore Tilton, Alex. McClure, and whole swarms of politicians. Numerous Pittsburghers came to-day.

There will be a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Central Committee in Pittsburgh on the 16th. Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew will be present.

CARROLLTON HOUSE.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Ford's Opera House, where the Convention is assembled, is handsomely decorated with banners, on which are inscribed the coats of arms of the several States. The building, though too small for such an assemblage, is admirably ventilated and is more comfortable than could be expected in this oppressive weather.

Called to Order.

Hon. August Belmont, Chairman of the the National Executive Committee, called the Convention to order.

Hon. August Belmont's Address

Mr. Belmont said: Gentlemen of the Convention, it is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the National Democracy, who have met in order to present to the American people candidates for President and Vice President, for whom they solicit the suffrage of the Democratic and Conservative voters of this great Republic.

At our last National Convention on the 4th of July, 1868, I predicted that the election of General Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the Government by the Executive and by Congress to be enforced by the bayonet or by a military despotism. A vast majority of the people of the United States have witnessed with grief and sorrow the correctness of that prediction, and they look forward with fear and apprehension to the dangers which are threatening us if the re-election of General Grant and the policy thus far pursued by the Radical party be continued. Thinking men of both parties have become alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, overriding the civil authority in many of the States of the Union; that by the enactment of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of these States are infringed and trampled upon, and that Cæsarism and centralization are undermining the very foundations of our Federal system, and are sweeping away the Constitutional bulwarks erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic. These abuses have become so glaring that the very best men of the Republican party have severed themselves from the radical wing which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years of the reign of corruption, usurpation and despotism, and whatever individual opinions we may entertain as to the choice of the candidate whom they have selected in opposition to General Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the political impulses which dictate their action, nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidates.

The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what our country require, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the vast extent of our land. In the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not men. I trust that no personal prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people.

General Grant has been a good and faithful soldier; during the civil war his stubborn, indomitable courage has helped to crown the Union fields with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity. I am willing to concede that his intentions on taking the Presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of this great Republic. He is at this moment the very personification of that misrule which is oppressing us, and his re-election is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the Republic, and endangers the liberty of our people.

On the other hand Mr. Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and made violent attacks against myself individually, which have from time to time appeared in his journal, and certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preference at my hands, but Mr. Greeley represents the national and constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, and by his admirable and manly letter of acceptance he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and that if elected he means to carry them out honestly and faithfully, and should you, therefore, in your wisdom, desire to pronounce in favor of the Cincinnati candidates, I shall for one, most cheerfully bury all past differences and vote for their election with the same zeal and energy with which I have supported heretofore the candidates of the Democratic party.

The American people look with deep solicitude to your deliberations. It is for you to devise means by which to free them from the evils under which they are suffering. But in order to attain that end you are called upon to make every sacrifice of personal and party preference; however much you might desire to fight in the coming battle for our rights and liberties under one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party, it will become your duty to discard all considerations of party tradition, if selection of good and wise men outside of our ranks offers a better chance of success. You must remember that you are here not only as Democrats but as citizens of our country, and that no sacrifice can be too great which she commands at your hands.

Now, before I propose to your acceptance a Temporary Chairman of this Convention, permit me to detain you one moment longer by a few words of an entirely personal character. With my present action terminate my official funcions as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, an office, which by the confidence of my constituents, and the courtesy of my colleagues I have held for twelve consecutive years. During all that time I have striven with honest zeal, and with all the energy and capacity which God has given me, to do my duty faithfully to party and to country, and to render myself worthy of great trust confided to me. While I was grieved and mortified to see at various times my motives and actions misconstrued by several Democratic papers, and some even descend to fabrications of most absurb falsehoods concerning my social and political conduct, I have had the proud and consoling satisfaction that my colleagues on the National Committee, and those who know me, testify to the integrity and purity of my intentions in which my official position has placed me, and let me tell you, gentlemen, that there is not one among you who breathes a warmer or truer affection for our party and our country than I have done and ever shall do. You love this great Republic, your native land, as you do the mother who gave you birth. But to me she is the chosen bride and choice of my youth, the faithful and loving companion of my manhood, and now that I enter upon the sere and yellow leaf of life, I cling to her with all the fond recollections of manifold blessings received at her hands. I retire from the position which I have held to take my place in the great rank and file of that great party whose national, constitutional and conservative principles have claimed my unwavering allegiance for the last thirty years, and as long as the Almighty will spare my life I shall never falter in my love and devotion to that party.

Our committee have the honor to propose to you as your Temporary Chairman, a distinguished, venerable citizen of Virginia, and grandson of the patriot statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It is an auspicious omen that the scion of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of Democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen and against oppression and tyranny in our fair land.

How the Address was Received.

Mr. Belmont's remarks were frequently interrupted by moderate appiause.

Mention of Greeley's name was received with loud demonstrations of approval. So also was the speaker when personal references were made to himself, and the band when it played "Dixie."

Mr. Randolph's name was received with cheers.

Mr. Randolph's Remarks

The Temporary Chairman, Mr. Randolph, on taking his seat, said:

"I am aware that the very great honor conferred on me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but is a token of respect to the State from which I come, and a recognition of other circumstances possibly adventitious. I am perhaps the oldest member in this body, and a life of nearly eighty years spent in the Democratic Republican party constitutes me a senior member. I remember freshly every Presidential contest from the first election of Jefferson to the present time, and I can say with truth that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liberty, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom than the present, or one which demanded of our people a call for the most early recourse to prudential principles. It strikes me as the duty of this hour and of this body to wrest the government from the hands of its present despotic and corrupt holders and to place it in honest hands; to restore to citizens everywhere the proud consciousness of personal right, and to all the States perfect integrity of local self-goverament. This, with a recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and civil law, will, in my judgment, accomplish all our present duty."

The foregoing remarks were delivered with much energy and effectiveness considering that the speaker is an octogenarian, and were repeatedly cheered.

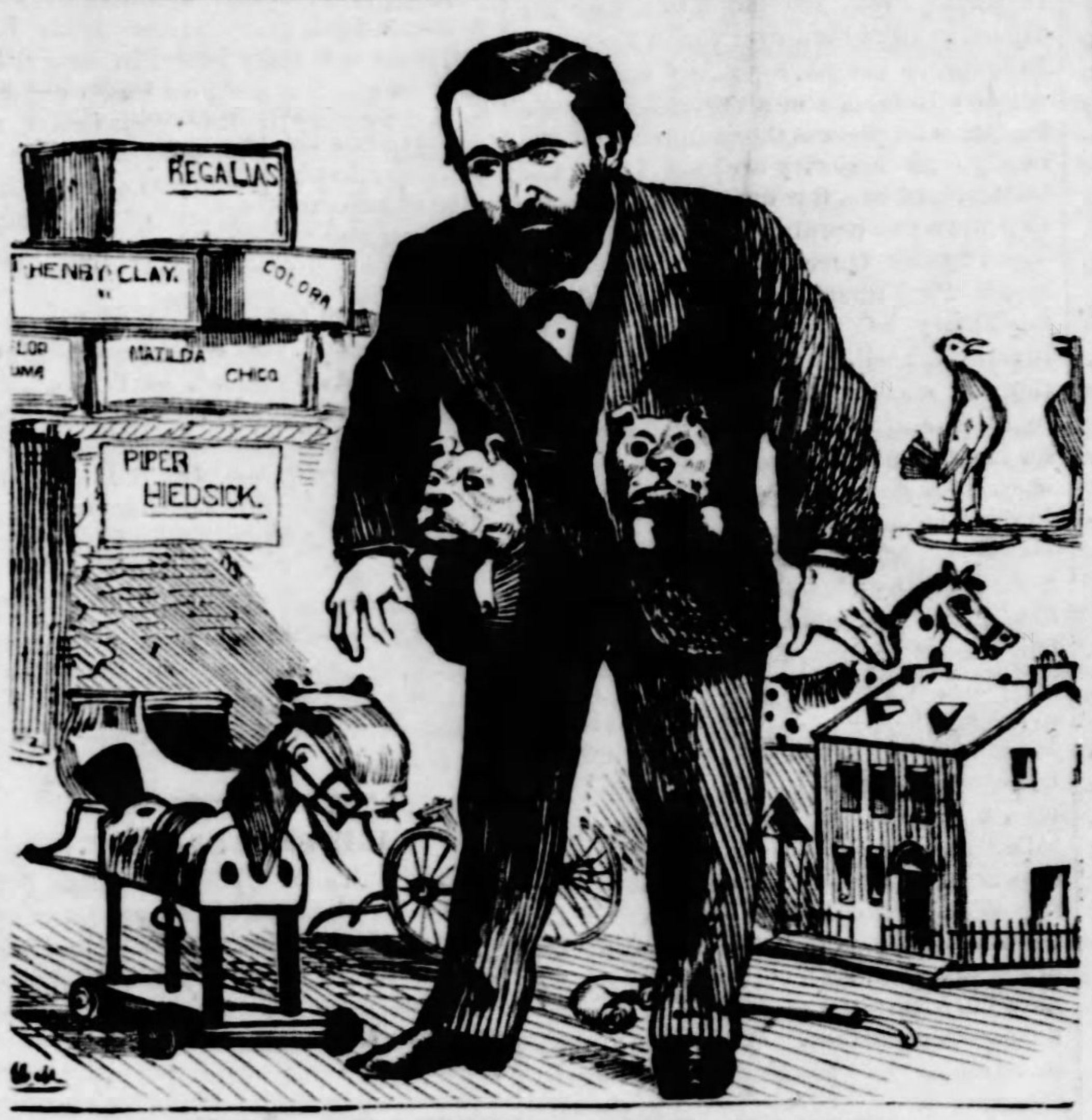
Prayer.

The Rev. Henry Slicer being present addressed the Throne of Grace.

Temporary Secretaries.

Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was chosen Temporary Secretary.

Mr. Madigan, of Maine, moved that E. O. Perrine, of New York, be appointed Temporary Reading Secretary. Agreed to.



THE CHAMPION GIFT TAKER.

There he stands, poor man, with his boxes of cigars and his baskets of champagne; his game-cocks and his fast horses; his bull pups and his dwelling houses; a whole pile of plunder filched by a corrupt man from equally corrupt office-seekers. There he stands solitary and alone, a memorable specimen of modern degeneracy, a remarkable instance of total depravity.

He has been rejected by the people, whose confidence he has betrayed, and from whom he was willing to steal their great barrier against despotic power; and there will be none to mourn his return to private life, but his own immediate family, whom he quartered—as CALIGULA did his horse—upon the public Treasury, and fed upon the people's gold. Alas! poor GRANT!

Thanks to Hon. Aug. Belmont.

Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to Hon. August Belmont for his very able and efficient services as Chirman of the National Executive Committee. Adopted.

The Chairman ruled all resolutions out of order until an organization was perfected.

Concerning the Appointment of Committees.

Mr. Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, moved a resolution that each State be called in alphabetical order, and that the Chairmen may name the members of the several committees, and he may also, in case of contests, name the contestants.

Considerable confusion occurred here from a failure to announce distinctly what committees were to be appointed under this call.

On motion of Governor Hoffman, of New York, Committees of Credentials and Organization were appointed to consist of gentlemen whose names had been sent up by the several State delegations.

The Rules.

Mr. Cox, of New York, moved the adoption of the rules of the last Democratic National Convention for the government of this Convention until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

A Recess.

A recess was then taken until 4 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at a few minutes after four o'clock.

Permanent Organization.

The Committee on Organization reported Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Permanent President, with the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Alabama, Wm. M. Bird; Arkansas, D. W. Carroll; California, Hon. Eugene Casserly; Connecticut, D. A. Daniels; Delaware, J. H. Paynes; Florida, Thos. Rundell; Georgia, H. L. Benning; Illinois, Wm. N. Gonard; Maryland, Bayless W. Hanna; Iowa, Jno. H. Peters; Kansas, Isaac Hays; Kentucky, G. H. Dorne; Louisiana, B. F. Taylor; Maine, Wm. H. McCrellis; Maryland, R. T. Banks, Massachusetts, D. D. Broadhead; Michigan, E. H. Lathrop; Minnesota, Wm. Lee; Mississippi, J. W. C. Watson; Missouri, Silas Woodson; Nebraska, John Black; Nevada, N. B. Weyman; New Hampshire, G. M. W. Pittman; New Jersey, Albert H. S. Lape; New York, Thomas Kinsella; North Carolina, R. T. Armfield; Ohio, Alfred Garthen; Oregon, E. T. Colby, Pennsylvania, Wm. McMullen; Rhode Island, Lyman Pierce; South Carolina, Wm. Aiken; Tennessee, Neil S. Brown; Texas, J. W. Anderson; Vermont, W. H. Haniben; Virginia, Robert Ould; West Virginia, Allen T. Caperton; Wisconsin, H. H. Gray; Dakota, Bartlett Thripp; District of Columbia, Richard I. Merrick; Idaho, B. F. Patterson; New Mexico, C. P. Chaves.

Secretaries—Alabama, Albert O. Martin; Arkansas, W. S. Blocker; California, Henry George; Connecticut, N. V. Stevens; Delaware, Jas. Williams; Florida, F. Raltzill; Georgia, C. W. Styles; Illinois, J. H. Oberley; Indiana, A. W. Whittley, Iowa, S. B. Evans; Kansas, H. M. Howlett; Kentucky, J. M. Hines; Louisiana, Wm. Levy; Maine, Albert Moon; Maryland, Thos. H. Moore; Massachusetts, C. A. Morse; Michigan, Henry M. Look; Minnesota, J. J. Egan; Mississippi, J. M. Allen; Missouri, D. J. Hurston; Nebraska, W. A. Coleman; Nevada, George C. Berry; New Hampshire, Wm. Radd; New Jersey, Leon Abbott; New York, Lester B. Falkner; North Carolina, J. A. Englehart; Ohio, E. S. Dodd; Pennsylvania, William M. Randall; Rhode Island, W. D. Beach; South Carolina, J. F. Iselar; Tennessee, M. C. Galloway; Texas, R. S. Walker; Vermont, George H. Weeks; Virginia, A. W. C. Newlin; West Virginia, Lewis Baker; Dakota, T. F. Sergeser; District of Columbia, Thos. Dickson; Idaho, Albert Heed; Utah, Z. Staab.

For Reading Secretaries the Committee named E. O. Perrine, of New York, A. J. Whittlesey, of Indiana, and Thomas H. Moore, of Missouri, and for Recording Secretary, John C. Barr, of Pennsylvania.

On motion the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Escort.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Governor Hoffman, of New York, were appointed by the Chairman to escort the Permanent President to the chair.

On mounting the platform Senator Doolittle was received with applause. He spoke as follows:

Senator Doolittle's Speech.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for this honor. Words cannot tell how much, but you will allow me to pass at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty and purpose of which bring us here. Two years ago, nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri [applause] feeling keenly all the evils of proscriptive test oaths, the hates and strifes, and passions that the war had left upon them, long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the executive Federal dictation in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens [applause,] white as well as black, [applause,] to restore local self Government, and to arrest the further centralization of Federal power, [applause.] They then said this thing has gone far enough, if not too far; the time has come when all honest and patriotic Republicans must say "halt," and reassert the vital doctrines of Republican Government that under the Constitutional powers of the Federal Government are defined and limited, [applause and cries of "good," "good;"] and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon the basis of the equality of all the States before the higher law before the Constitution, and the equality of all men before the law, [applause], of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace, taking no step backward, taking no right or no franchise which had been secured to the blacks, pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor. They at the same time demanded in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of Republican Government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the whole people. [Great applause.]

They organized nearly 40,000 strong and called upon Gratz Brown [applause] to head the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governor, and then what followed? 80,000 Democrats and Republicans, [cheers] looking upon the success of that movement as above any party triumph [cheers] resolved to sustain it with their whole strength. Love of country, love of Republican liberty, love of equal rights, love of all men inspired that union and taught men to act together, who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives upon other questions and in other times; and without violating either honor, logic, conscience or consistency on either side, this patriotic union was based upon higher grounds than the ordinary control of Presidential action. [Great applause.] Even those who had fought against each other in battle clasped hands over the bloody chasm [renewed applause] and side by side like brothers, with hearts beating in unison, beating with strong hope, with the same high purpose, they helped to bear its flag, its glorious liberty—that, gentlemen, is Liberal Republicanism [cheers] and that is Democratic Republicanism. [Great applause.] The victory which came from that union was the end of proscriptive test oaths, of pain and strife, and of all disloyalty—in a word the real end of the civil war came with that victory and did not come until then in Missouri. [Intense applause.] It redeemed that State; it gave the right of freemen to 70,000 men, who had been bound and fettered. Missouri is now a free State in this Union, with all her rights and dignity and equality under the Constitution, and not one murmur of disloyalty is anywhere heard. By that union Federal dictation in Missouri, in their local elections, was overthown, and by that union strife and hate have given place to peace and good will. By that union liberty with equal rights for all have given to the State unbounded prosperity and her people a joy almost unspeakable. So great was their joy and so complete the success that the liberal Republicans of that State were not content without making an effort to extend the same union of Liberal and Democratic Republicans and with it the same blessings of liberty, peace and fraternity to all other States. [Rounds of applause.] Accordingly in State Convention on the 24th of March last, they resolved to invite the Liberal Republicans in all the States to meet them in National Convention in Cincinnati on the 1st of May. That invitation was accepted. There was indeed a great response. They came by thousands in such vast numbers that a delegate convention of Republicans of all the States was formed both from principles and from necessity to give form to its proceedings. Many of the ablest men of the country, lately leaders in the Republican party were there, and took part in its deliberations. They were assured that a large number of Liberal Republicans in every State and from all portions of the country stood behind ready to sustain them and they were morally certain that the millions whom we this day represent [cheers] would not only come to their support but that the number of Liberal Republicans would reach half a million or more. [Great Cheers.] That Convention presented a platform and presented candidates to the country—for President, Horace Greeley [long continued cheers] and for Vice President, B. Gratz Brown [more cheering] and that Convention for the promotion and success of the principles declared in that platform there enunciated and the support of the candidates nominated by that Convention have invited and cordially welcomed the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations. Those principles were clearly and concisely stated in the platform itself and restated in the letter of acceptance of Horace Greeley [more cheers] and they are so well known to you all that I will not rest at them. For weeks that platform and these candidates have been before the country. Meanwhile a convention, called to nominate Gen. Grant [hisses] and to endorse and continue the principles, practices and policy of his administration, has done its own work. [Hisses.] Between the Liberal Republicans and the followers of Grant's Administration the issue is now clearly made up. It is Grant or Greeley. [Great cheers and cries of "Greeley."]

While these events were passing the Democratic Republicans, whom we represent, held their conventions in all States. The Liberal Republican movement, the example of Missouri, the Cincinnati Convention, its platform and its candidates with their letters of acceptance, were all before these conventions, which were very largely attended by their ablest men, and the paramount questions before all these conventions was, "Shall we accept this invitation to coöperate?

Gentlemen these are the questions which you are to decide here. That you will decide wisely, I cannot doubt, nor can any one doubt, who looks over this body of men representing as they do three millions of citizens, and who feels, as every one must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires you.

Gentlemen what means this great rising which you everywhere see? What means this proposed union of three millions of Democratic Republicans with a million, it may be, of Republicans? What means this union upon a common platform, and this proposed union upon the same candidates? A union so sudden, so compact, so earnest as to surprise its friends and to confound its enemies? [Applause.] Which comes as the winds come, which to borrow a figure "overwhelms the ordinary currents of public opinion, as great storms always run counter to surface currents?" What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It does mean the establishment of what is true, of what is just, of what is good in human government. [Applause.] It means no union of the dead upon dead issues, but a union of the living upon the living issues of the present. [Applause.] It means no union for spoils of office. [Applause.] But it means the union of men of the same faith upon the great and paramount issues of the present hour—a frank manly, honorable and equal union of men who have the sagacity and moral courage to accept the situation. [Cries of "good," and loud cheering.] It means the union of men who have the sagacity to see what is past and to deal with the issues of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their country, their God, and their fellow men. [Applause.] The issue of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, now the question of slavery in the Terrtories on which alone the Republican party was organized in 1856. It is not upon that which followed it, the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas, which divided the Democratic party in twain and elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession, nor of the war to put down rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order, or by Constitutional amendment, upon which Lincoln was re-elected in 1864; nor yet is it a question of reconstruction; nor of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments; nor a question of negro suffrage, nor of the establishment by federal power; nor of universal suffrage as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any right or existences as States of the Union. It is none of these questions that is now the issue. All these have been issues in the past, great issues sufficient in themselves to create and to dissolve political parties because ideas are stronger than men or parties but they are all past issues. They have been fought out and fought to the end in the forum or on the field, and they are no more in issue to-day than the Mexican war, or the war of the rebellion. [Applause.] We could not re-open them if we would, and they falsely misrepresent our purposes who say that we would re-open them if we could. [Loud cheers.]

This great Union therefore means no steps backward. [Cheers.]

"Forward" is the word. [Loud cheers.]

And first of all it means to-day for all other States of the South what it has already done in Missouri. [Cheers.] Instead of proscriptive test oaths, suppression of the habeas corpus and military despotism, it means personal freedom for the individual and Republican Government for all. [Loud applause.] Instead of negro supremacy upheld by proscription and the bayonet it means equal rights for all men, white as well as black [Cheers] instead of thieving governments, organized to plunder subjugated States, the domination once more of intelligence and integrity. Instead of strife, hate and robbery, it means justice, liberty, peace, loyalty and good will. And, gentlemen, for our whole country, East, West, North and South, it means instead of a war President, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life; instead of this, it means a peace President; [cheers] trained in the ideas, arts, blessings and Republican simplicities of peace and universal freedom [loud cheers;] of peace not enchained, of liberty not under arrest, awaiting trial, sentence and execution by drum-head court martial, but that liberty and that peace which the Constitution secures by placing the civil law above the sword [loud applause], by preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of habeas corpus by the right of trial by jury. [Applause.] It means another thing and perhaps the most important of them all. It means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal government. [Applause.] It means to assert the vital principles of our Republican system in which it lives and moves and has its very being—that Constitutions are made by the people in their sovereign capacity for the express purpose of defining, extenuating and limiting the powers of all governments, State or National. It means that we are determined that Presidents and Governors, Congress and State Legislatures and every department of government shall obey the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] It means also a genuine civil service reform, beginning with the Presidential office. [Applause.] It means to put an end forever to certain practices, which have grown up with this administration, and which have driven so many of the ablest Republicans to join this Liberal movement, and which have deeply wounded the hearts of all the Republicans as well as Democrats in this country [applause] practices which never existed under any other administration, which are too well known to all the world, and which our nation's good reputation will be best consulted by not even naming. [Cheers.] It means also to give strength and stability

Continued on Fourth Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 13, 1872.

A MORNING paper of the Radical persuasion speaks of one of its candidates "thoroughly honest and conscientious." These are good qualities, and commendable in a Radical candidate because of their great scarcity in that crowd.

A CERTAIN set of contingencies yet to happen are necessary, in the estimation of the organ, to "reunite the party." Therefore, it is not now united. Why will the old thing make such foolish admissions; will age never bring wisdom to that concern?

THE *Commercial* of yesterday has gone down into a still lower depth of degradation than even that venal sheet had yet reached, in the publication of a *forged letter*, purporting to come from HORACE GREELEY. Are we to look for the use of such weapons in this canvass by the organ of CAMERON?

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* carefully conceals that portion of the report of the EVANS Investigating Committee which so severely reflects upon the due bill candidate, and which is signed by Hons. JAS. L. GRAHAM and D. N. WHITE leading Republicans of this county. It might hurt the party.

THE stupid old organ copies a paragraph that has been going the rounds in regard to HORACE GREELEY, and applies it to THE POST. One thing it may rest assured of is, that THE POST will not abuse a man as a thief and a few days after agree to support him, provided a son of one of its proprietors is appointed to a consulship. 'Rah for the due bill candidate.

A LETTER from Washington says "It is rumored that the President will be here to-morrow to hold a Cabinet meeting. There are those who assert, however, that he will remain at Long Branch *to witness the race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett*, which comes off to-morrow." What a President! Halting between duty on the one hand and a horse-race on the other. What saith the President of the Lincoln club?

Is there no way of getting HARRY WHITE off the ticket for Congressman at large? Every few days his resignation is announced as certain, only to be denied by the immediate friends of "gallant HARRY of the West." There are a great many people this year who think the whole ticket ought to be replaced by good men, particularly since it has been evident to the dullest observer that it will be impossible to elect it, even with the say of GRANT. Independent Republicans say the Presidential election comes off in November and must take care of itself, but HARTRANFT must be defeated.

THE desperation of the GRANTITES is easily accounted for. Give us a new administration in State and Union, and all the thievery of the last twelve years will be brought to the surface and exposed to the indignation of an outraged and deceived people.

With a candidate for Governor, who while Auditor General partook of the spoils of the State Treasury made by the miserable EVANS; and employed the felon YERKES to gamble in stocks for him with money belonging to the fund sacredly appropriated to the payment of the State debt, what can be expected in case of HARTRANFT's election but that the people's money will be stolen without an effort being made even to conceal the larceny.

In will be a sight to witness on the second Tuesday of October; the "moral and religious" folk marching up to the polls to vote for a dishonest and treacherous guardian of the people's money. Won't it be gratifying to the pious old gentleman to discover that his promising son has, through his devotion to his party been enabled to lay aside his home teachings, his Sunday-school training, and the instructions he has received from the pulpit, and vote for a candidate for Governor who is a gambler, and uses the people's money to gamble with?

NOBODY objects to the *World* having an opinion and opposing GREELEY or any other man, but whilst it insists upon an "independence of vulgar party trammels," because it can afford it in a pecuniary point of view, having an established business, it should remember there is a great difference between the expression of opinion and dogmatism. It has for some weeks ventured upon a line of dictation which made it amenable to criticism from journals, perhaps not as rich, but not less honest and independent. It concludes a leading editorial upon the situation as follows, which exhibits a healthy revision of the subject:

> If *The World* should finally conclude to support Mr. Greeley, it will be in obedience to its sense of duty, as a choice between two great evils. Greeley with a majority of staunch Democrats in his Cabinet may be a less dangerous President than Grant with a Cabinet of Radicals; and perhaps this is a sufficient ground of preference; but our ultimate decison will be made on quite other grounds than what Mrs. Grundy says, or little-great party wire-pullers may say, or Mr. Anybody may say. Paley said, when he subscribed to the thirty-nine articles, that "he could not afford to keep a conscience;" but any important journal, in our large American cities, *can* afford to keep a conscience.

The most encouraging sign of the times is the defiant independence of party dictation, recently exhibited by the more important American journals.

DESPOTISM.

What is despotic government? Is it not that government under which the will of one man, or of a set of men, is supreme; under which the people may complain, but must submit! Practically, that is now our American Government in the United States, under a Radical President, with a Radical Congress, and a horde of Radical office-holders appointed and upheld by them, and liable to be expelled at any moment when they refuse or decline to do their mater's bidding. Our government therefore is now as complete a despotism as could well be invented.

The fact that other despots in other countries have not arrived at their seat of power, with their feet upon the necks of the people through the form of popular law; does not in the slightest degree ameliorate the tyranny whic now rules throughout this Union, whenever President GRANT or Congress chooses to exercise it.

The law, under the guise of which tyranny now reigns supreme in our land, is not a law sanctioned by the people, or one that the people ever did or ever will sanction. On the contrary, it is the usurpation of the people's law; a direct infringement upon the country's constitution; enacted by an unscrupulous Congress to enable the Radical party, through their tool the President, to spit upon and defy the Constitution.

With a show of honesty, GRANT, the successful General of the war, went into the canvass, and was elected to the highest office in the gift of Americans; to be our President for four years. Thousands of people voted for him or declined to vote against him, believing him to be *honest*, who now mourn over their delusion and would have it otherwise if they could. These now feel that they helped to give us Radical Despotism; and fear that it is too late to remedy their error. It is too late, if the people have not the sense and the pluck to look things squarely in the face, and prevent the re-election of the Radical Despot.

Law, in the hands of the Radical Administration is a thing of putty, to be manipulated and moulded into any shape that suits Radical purposes; which enables them to grasp more power, and more and more of the people's money. GRANT don't steal in person. Why should he when he has all around him, either expectants or appointees, ready to steal any amount from the people and to hand over to him a liberal share of the spoils in the shape of *Presents*—as they are called.

Think, for a moment, of General GEORGE WASHINGTON sitting in the Presidential chair, *receiving presents*, from obedient time-serving public and notorious thieves!

Nothing scarcely could appear more preposterous; yet why should not the people of the United States exact from their President the same plain old downright honesty of WASHINGTON? Yes, let us ask, why should we deliberately select a man of such a low type as GRANT, to be the ruler of the greatest nation on earth?

Is it so, that already we have no choice; that however notoriously wicked and unconstitutional may be the acts of the Radical Congress and President GRANT, we must submit without hope of redress?

It is so, if the voters of the United States will not sufficiently reflect upon the occurrences of the times, and upon the unjust, tyrannical, and wicked measures which are carrying out all over the suffering South; and in the shape of enormous taxes all over the suffering North. If they will not see that *Despotism* and not *Law* now governs our country, it is because they shut their eyes.

Is it any worse despotism, that GRANT did not himself, without the form of election, at once assume despotic power?

No matter *how* despotism comes; if the people have not the strength to overthrow it, it is still despotism. And if the people have not now the strength to do this how may they hope to resist or to counteract *any* act of despotic power, if GRANT should be re-elected. It will be well if the voters of the United States ponder this matter before the election, and act in time after it, if this country should be cursed with his re-election, all their ponderings will avail nothing. Worse than French despotism will be ours.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is after the nomination of the Labor Reform Convention which is to assemble in New York on the 30th inst.

IT is announced that BOUTWELL will stump Pennsylvania for HARTRANFT. It was to have been expected that these addition, division and silence people would pull together.

IT is perfectly amazing that there are people so supremely silly as to believe in GRANT's profession of favor to Civil Service reform, in the face of his wholesale dismissal of office-holders in Missouri, simply because they sustained CARL SCHURZ when he took his stand in favor of amnesty. Let any one of the United States officeholders here try the experiment of a little independence, and see how soon he and the "regulations established" by the President, would be suspended on the same gallows-tree. Nothing short of blood or affinity would save an office-holder under such circumstances.

RULERS.

THE personal character and amount of intellect of the Sovereign of Great Britain is a matter of trifling importance to the people; for it is an *axiom* in British politics that the Queen reigns, but does not govern. The House of Commons is the ruling power there, and no ministry can stand for twenty-four hours with an adverse majority in that body; no sooner does it appear that the ministry has lost the confidence of the Commons by the defeat of any one of its leading measures, than notice is immediately given that a resignation is in contemplation, and the House is adjourned over for a few days in order, as the phrase is, to enable her Majesty to form a new Government; the leaders who possess the confidence of the newly made majority are sent for to the Palace, and in a few days those who are to govern the country have been chosen —not by the Queen but—by the Commons. Parliament reassembles, and the machinery of Government renews its functions, really without any interruption; for what might be termed an interregnum is in reality nothing of the kind, for the old ministry see that the routine work of government proceeds precisely as if no *crisis* had happened.

Our theory of Government is built upon a totally different basis; the President is, as yet, chosen by the people; and should be qualified otherwise than merely by his certificate of election and his oath of office. He really should know something besides a discriminating knowledge of bull pups, fast-trotters, Cuba cigars and whiskey cocktails, altho' these accomplishments appear to be most in request at Washington for the last three years. He should possess some idea of our frame of government, and be able to discriminate between the spirit of a Republican government and that of an absolute monarchy. He should know enough of the laws of the country to avoid the ridiculous blunder of appointing a Secretary of the Treasury who was absolutely forbidden by a law passed in WASHINGTON's time, from holding the office under heavy penalty; and from doing a thing so entirely ridiculous as asking Congress to repeal the law in question, in order to enable him in this way to compensate the person appointed, for his contribution when the President's hat had been passed around for alms.

He should have brains enough to enable him to utter at least two consecutive sentences, without stammering from utter vacuity of mind; in short the President of the United States should not be in any way or manner such a man as the one who now occupies that honorable office, a place which until the 4th of March 1869, has always been filled with a man who was the possessor of more than ordinary intelligence. Can we not recover from the severe attack of mental vacuum with which the Execution department has been afflicted recently, and elect some man who has through a long and earnest life shown that he does know something.

POOR WHITE.

Why the old Harry won't he decline? If Judge SHANNON's nomination depends on HARRY's declination, the Judge had better cast about for something else, for an Indiana paper says all the news of WHITE's declination comes to Indiana, and that not a particle of that information, which would be so interesting to the Republicans, has proceeded from the office which HARRY WHITE occupies in the Stone House in that thriving boro'.

THE CHINESE.

What have our terribly tariffic newspapers to say about the Chinese down at the Beaver Cutlery works? Do they approve of the importation of a lot of Heathen, who can live on the daily ration of a handful of boiled rice, to drive our own people out of the factories and mills, and who will carry off to China every penny of their earnings?

When an Irishman or a German comes here it is for the purpose of casting his lot in with us; the result of his labor enters into the grand aggregate of the wealth of our City and State; but the instruments introduced by these Republican manufacturers to increase their own profits by *bearing* the wages of skilled workmen will do no such thing; what profits they make will be carried off to enrich a foreign and a heathen land.

Let the men who have for years been befooled by the fraudulent professions of love and friendship of the owners of this and similar concerns, be on their guard; they have the ballot, let them use it independently, and thus prove to these greedy cormorants that they will strangle this infant experiment upon their forbearance, at its very birth.

Violence is not the true plan for relief. The freeman's weapon is the ballot; it has tremendous power when wielded by men who are brave enough to use it in self-defense.

We warn the working men that this Beaver importation is the sharp edge of the capitalists wedge; if the thing arouses no opposition they will be encouraged to proceed in their experiments, and a "ring" party if it is kept in power will be as ready to send the army here to compel our people to work at Chinese wages, as they have shown themselves to use the same means to shoot down white men in the South for refusing to vote for GRANT.

THE LITTLE BELL.

When Mr. SEWARD could, by "a mere tap of his little bell," send to a military prison, any man who became subject to the lying information of the vile spies of the government, hundreds of men innocent of any crime were incarcerated, and because the writ of *Habeas Corpus* had been suspended—legally, we admit —they lay there for months and years, as completely the victims of irresponsible tyranny, as ever passed their miserable lives in the prisons of Austria or Russia.

So far from being ashamed of these outrages upon personal liberty, the Radical press not only glory, in the guilt of their people, but are now busily engaged in endeavoring to show that one of the military officers arrested a citizen of Pennsylvania without authority of law, and confined him in one of the temporary bastiles of this free and happy country.

The object of their slander now is General COUCH, who, it has been alledged, arrested Mr. HARTLEY, of Bedford, our candidate for Auditor General. This has been authoritatively contradicted, but the *Gazette*, the *Dispatch* and the *Commercial*, if they neglect to reiterate the falsehood, have studiously avoided its correction.

A warfare of this kind can do Mr. HARTLEY no harm. The lie has been caught at the bounce, and the rebound will only injure those who propagate it, in the esteem of all honorable and truthful men.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

The Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, states positively that the Republican majority in Philadelphia this fall will be fifteen thousand. Has he arranged with the ballot-box stuffers and counters to overcome the anticipated Democratic majority in the balance of the State? He is the man who will be entrusted with the management of the campaign and the hundreds of thousands of dollars which will be sent into this State to carry the election. Has he disposed of the country and intend to throw all this money into Philadelphia where perpetual fraud reigns, and desperate scoundrels congregate who are willing to fill ballot boxes with spurious tickets or commit murder if necessary, that he calculates upon exactly fifteen thousand majority. He is not the man to deal in idle bluff; he must speak with some knowledge based upon arrangements entered into, that makes him so confident of fifteen thousand. He is apparently not satisfied with any less, and perhaps thinks he can make it as many more if necessary to overcome the Democratic vote.

But we can assure the vigorous and energetic Chairman that his game will not win in Philadelphia this year. The men and means employed in the GEARY-PACKER contest are well known, and will not be permitted to re-enact their villainy, nor any others in their place. We have no doubt they will attempt and be encouraged in it, but they will meet an organization perfectly competent to take charge of them. Any Republican majority in Philadelphia is all bosh. They feel the ground slipping from under, and have no resource but corrupt practices.

WE presume the $9,000,000 obtained from France for the sale of rifles and fixed ammunition, will contribute largely to the Radical election fund during the present year.

GRANT sells arms and powder and bullets to the French with which to kill Germans in Europe; why not use a fair share of the profits on the job to kill off CARL SCHURZ and other Germans, politically?

THE Democracy of Armstrong county have been remarkably fortunate in the selection of their county ticket. The nomination of E. S. GOLDEN, Esq., for State Senate will meet the hearty approval of not only the Democracy but of many of the opposition, and should the conferees of the other counties endorse the decision of Armstrong, Mr. G. will be elected by a rousing increased majority. He has the ability and will do honor to the Democracy in the Senate of Pennsylvania. The selection of our excellent friend, JNO. KENNERDELL, Esq., for the Assembly is likewise most fortunate and if any Democrat can carry Armstrong county, he can. The new chairman of the county committee, JNO. W. ROHRER, Esq., will be equally acceptable to our friends in that county; and if hard persistent labor, forethought and brains will accomplish grand results, we may consider them already accomplished. Truly, such names linked with the others on the ticket given elsewhere, are well calculated to add largely to the majority for BUCKALEW and our State ticket.

WILSON *alias* COLBATH is having some nice little stories got up for his especial benefit; one was about procuring a commission in the Marine Corps for a rejected West Pointer; when you read the anecdote just turn to the official list of marine officers and try to find the name. Then we are told of his procuring a volunteer lieutenancy for a Massachuseets sergeant; now everybody knows that a U. S. Senator has nothing to do with such patronage. A third—and positively the last as yet—was his paying a jour. shoemaker twice for the same work, as Yankees are proverbially liberal, this may be true.

A NEW process for producing fine wood culpture has been discovered, and promises to afford some novel and striking effects in furniture decoration and in wood embellishment generally. By the new mode a model of the picture or engraving is first made in wax, then a cast is taken, placed upon the wood and subjected to immense hydraulic pressure. The sculpture thus produced in relief is said to present a surface giving all the beauty of the natural grain without a break, thus furnishing a more desirable piece of sculpture than genuine carving itself.

THE supporters of GRANT are constantly ringing the changes on the Tammany frauds and the Tammany ring, which were repudiated by all parties last year. They are, however, silent on the District of Columbia frauds, which throw those of Tammany in the shade. The investigation by Congress connected GRANT directly with these frauds through his military ring, but the Administration would not allow the report to be made so that the public could see their enormity. Cover up is their policy when frauds are discovered on their side.

LL.D., in the case of the President, means, we are told, Late Leather Dealer.

Armstrong County Democracy.

The Democracy met in Convention on Tuesday last and nominated the following ticket:

Senator—E. S. Golden subject to decision of conferees.
Assembly—Jno. Kennerdell.
Constitutional Convention—Jno. Gilpin.
Prothonotary—Jno. Phipps.
Register and Recorder—P. M. Graff.
Commissioner—C. Kepple.

The Senatorial Conferees are Jno. W. Rohrer, A. J. Montgomery, and G. S. Putney. The District Delegate Conferees H. N. Lee, J. Boggs and Charles Reed.

Jno. W. Rohrer, Esq., editor of the *Sentinel* was made the chairman of the county committee. The following sound resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Armstrong county will use all legal and honorable means to protect the laboring man, and oppose the introduction of Chinese labor.

THE PRESENT-TAKING PRESIDENT.

Grant Receiving a Span of Horses and a Carriage from Minister Romero—Mrs. Grant Presented with a Service of Silver Plate—The Object of this Munificence.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Some months since I gave you an item of news concerning the intimate relations which existed between Gen. Grant and Senor M. Romero, late "Minister from the United Mexican States to the United States of North America. Their intimacy began as far back as the spring of 1865, when the Mexican Government was making deperate efforts to obtain assistance from the Government as well as the people of the United States. It continued until the departure of Mr. Romero to Mexico, and there are excellent reasons for believing that it is yet maintained, for Mr. Romero pursues the proper course to retain the confidence and esteem of our present-taking President.

That Romero had great influence with Grant while he was General of all our armies we need no bettter proof than the following extract from case No. 676 before the United American and Mexican Commission, entitled Herman Strum vs. the Republic of Mexico. On page 24, under head of "Memorandum of an interview with Mr. Romero and Gen. Grant on the 9th of July, 1866, at the city of Washington," we find Strum writes as follows:

"Called at headquarters at 1 P. M., precisely. Mr. Romero was detained some time. On his arrival we saw Gen. Grant, who said he would get us an order from the Treasury Department to clear the goods from New York, and would also give me a letter to Gen. Sheridan. So I shall have no trouble in Texas.

On the same page we find the following letter from Secretary McCulloch, which shows that Grant was prompt to keep his promises with Romero:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of this date is received, requesting permission to ship from New York to Brownsville, Texas, *in transitu*, for a foreign market certain ordnance and ordnance stores, as specified in an article enclosed therewith.

In reply, you are respectfully informed that the matter has been duly considered, and in accordance with the determination arrived at on the subject, you are hereby permitted to ship the said articles as requested by you, of which permission the Collector at New York has been duly notified.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH.
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. STRUM, Esq.,
Care of W. H. Gilson, Esq., 64 Cortlandt street, New York.

I also stated in a former letter that Senor M. Romero, on taking his departure from this country, presented Mrs. General Grant with his magnificent service of silver plate. This, however, was not the only substantial favor which came from the hands of the munificent Mexican. He also owned a splendid pair of horses and an elegant carriage, with all the equipments. These the departing Minister presented to Grant himself, and they were thankfully accepted. These horses, together with their costly trappings and the carriage, were kept for a long time with the President's stud in this city, and were on more than one occasion used by him. When the first cry was raised about his "gift enterprises," the horses were shipped off to his Missouri farm, where they remain to this day. The carriage was traded off to a livery stable men in this city.

But this is not the whole story. A son of Senor M. Romero married into a Washington family, and visits are not unfrequently paid by some member of the Romero tribe to Washington. Whenever these visits are made, costly presents are brought from Mexico and find their way to the White House.

There is, of course, an object in this munificence on the part of the Mexican grandee. I am not prepared to state exactly what it is, but it is a well known fact that there have been, and still are, some queer doings on the Rio Grande, which have given rise to considerable scandal. It has always been a matter of wonderment to many people why an end was not put to these disreputable practices on our Mexican frontier by the strong arm of the government. Is it not a fair inference to draw from the facts stated, that these munificent gifts have not been without an object, and also that they have had the desired effect?

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KEY-NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

According to the usages and customs of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania a state convention was convened in the city of Reading on the 30th of May last, charged by its constituents with the high and responsible duty of nominating candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Auditor-General, to be voted for at the State election in October next. This convention, for the first time in the history of the State, was required to nominate three persons for Congress. The reason for this is found in the fact that the federal Congress by statute awarded to Pennsylvania three additional members. It therefore devolved upon the State Convention to nominate three candidates to be voted for at large by the people.

The last Legislature having authorized a convention to be held to propose amendments to the State Constitution, the Democratic Convention also nominated fourteen candidates for the Constitutional Convention in conformity with the Act of Assembly.

Democrats of Pennsylvania! Your chosen agents in the State convention were required to perform these several most important duties. That they have faithfully and well discharged them is acknowledged by all, for the work of the Reading convention has been hailed with general satisfaction.

The duty now devolves on you to labor earnestly and harmoniously to ratify at the polls in October this action of your delegates. The contest before you is a most important one.

It is to decide many vital questions directly connected with the dearest interests of the people.

It is to determine if the labor, capital, wages, income, property and the prosperity of the people of this state are longer to be the prey of unscrupulous speculators in politics, who regard the taxes of the people as money to be taken by combinations known as "rings," created solely to enrich those so associated, and accomplished by the votes of the agents of the people selected to protect their rights, foster their industry and economise the expenditure of the public funds.

It is also to determine if reform in public affairs is possible for the people, or if their agents are so arrogant and powerful as to be beyond the reach of the opinions and votes of the honest toilers, business men and yeomen of this state.

It is to determine if the great principles of representative republican government as established by our fathers, are to be overthrown in order to set up a personal military dictatorship, under which the people of Pennsytvania will become the slaves of irresponsible power and military rule without a voice in the management of their government, or the right to regulate their domestic affairs or to protect their political interests.

It is to determine if the States of the Union are to be free and independent, and the people therein to retain those inherent political rights by the exercise of which they created the federal government and ordained the federal constitution, to be the supreme law of the land.

It is to determine if personal liberty is longer to be preserved or if that deares and highest right of freemen is to be destroyed at the caprice of a military cabal, for the purpose of enforcing odious and arbitrary rule under the color of popular approval.

It is to determine if legislation is to be sold to the most corrupt bidder—if the money of the people is to be used to enrich "rings" composed of men in office and their allies—if frauds on the treasury are to be ignored and the guilty parties exempted from punishment, and if the privilege of the elective franchise is to become a farce, because frauds the most infamous are perpetrated on the ballot box and avowed as the only means to overcome the honest votes of the honest men of the State.

Democrats of Pennsylvania! You are called upon earnestly to consider these questions and to render at the polls in October next your decision.

The memories of the past, the patriotism of your fathers, the trials and sacrifices they made to establish and give to their posterity the blessings of liberty and free government, invoke you to earnest, active, united effort to reform the administration of public affairs. We earnestly invite the chairmen of the several county committees carefully to organize their counties for the coming contest. We respectfully and affectionately call on every Democrat to devote time and labor to aid in the success of the principles of the party and its candidates.

We beg leave to call on every patriot in the state, whatever heretofore may have been his party associations, to look at the perils which now threaten the great interests of the people, the state and public liberty, and to unite in the efforts now being made which have for their object liberty regulated by law, reform, prosperity and peace.

We present to the men of Pennsylvania the decision of the momentous issues involved in the October election, because it is the government of the state on which is directly and primarily devolved the responsibility of protecting the people in their rights, liberty and happiness.

Men of Pennsylvania! we appeal to you with a confidence proportionate to our cause and the necessities of the times, and with a deep conviction that upon the due organization of the state administration under fit men depends the protection of all our people in their rights, liberty and happiness.

By order of the Democratic state committee.
SAM'L. J. RANDALL, *Chairman.*
July 4, 1872.

Change in Pension Laws.

The following circular of the Department of the Interior relating to increase of rates in pensions is of interest, and we therefore give it in full:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, June 20, 1872.

The first section of an act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, approved June 6, 1866, provides—

* * "That from and after the passage of this act all persons by law entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service and in the line of duty shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so as to require constant personal aid and attention, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month."

An act increasing the rates of pension to certain persons therein described, approved June 8, 1872, provides—

* * * "That all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of eighteen dollars a month, from and after the fourth day of June, 2872."

Persons who are already pensioned under the former act at either of the rates of fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five dollars, are entitled to the increased rates provided by the latter act and may secure such increase without formal application and without the intervention of an attorney, nor will any attorneyship be recognized in such cases.

A letter from the pensioner (pensioned as above), addressed to this office, inclosing his present Pension Certificates, and giving his postoffice address, will be a sufficient presentation of his claim for the increase.

The certificates will receive such indorsement by this office as will authorize the payment of the increased rate, and will then be forwarded to the Pension Agency at which the pension is payable, and the pensioner will be notified of such transmission.

J. W. BAKER, Commissioner.

STRIKE AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

The English Women Aroused.

A new kind of strike is threatened in the North of England. On Thursday, according to the Newcastle *Journal*, upwards of five hundred women met in the brick-garth at Seaton Colliery, for the purpose of taking into consideration the extreme price of butcher's meat, potatoes and milk. The gathering was announced for ten o'clock, and at that hour upwards of three hundred women had assembled. Half an hour later that number was considerably augmented by new arrivals, who marched in from all parts of the colliery, carrying banners, fire-blazers, shovels and trays, which they continued to beat, making wild and unearthly music. At this moment the colliery bell-man arrived, and announced that he had called a meeting among the numerous "rows." A chair was then placed against a large banner, and Mrs. May Hetherington was unanimously chosen chairwoman. Amid much cheering she mounted the chair and spoke as follows:

We have met this morning for the purpose of taking into consideration the price of butchers meat, potatoes, and milk. We are now paying an extreme rate; we are paying too dear these articles. I suggest that we shall strike against this great imposition, and hereafter pay not more than 7½d per pound for choices of beef and mutton, and 6d for inferior pieces, and a penny a pint for milk, and condemn the old potatoes. [A voice here exclaimed, "I must have milk for my brain."] "I have a brain," proceeded Mrs. Hetherington, "and can make it some flour that will answer the same purpose. If we lose a brain it is a reparable loss which can be easily overcome. I propose that we cease purchasing butcher's meat, &c., until the butchers, &c., reduce their prices in accordance with our terms.

The resolution was carried with great applause, amid immense jingling of fire-irons The chairwoman then proposed "that every woman who purchases the things mentioned at the current prices shall have their effigies burned." This resolution was also carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairwoman concluded the meeting. Groups of men were walking about, evidently waiting with great anxiety for their dinners, as none had been cooked. A similar movement has taken place at Murton Colliery.

GOV. SMITH, of Georgia, has issued an order to a colored military organization in Savannah, known as the Lincoln Union Guards, to hold an election for commissioned officers. This is the first instance of the kind in the State,

During a storm at Utica, New York, on Wednesday, twenty men sought shelter in a barn. The barn was blown down, and all the inmates were buried in the ruins. The falling timbers struck two men named Thomas Burke and Patrick Roche, and killed them instantly. Five others were severely injured.

A party of fifty Bostonians came to San Francisco with a swindler, who protended that he had discovered a rich gold mine in that portion of Oregon inhabited by the Indians, and were abandoned by him there after he had obtained twelve thousand dollars. Some of them are without funds to return home.

RAIN IN SUMMER.

How beautiful is the rain,
After the dust and heat
In the broad and fiery street—
How beautiful is the rain!

How it clatters along the roofs,
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out,
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window pane
It pours and pours!
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide,
Like a river, down the gutter roars
The rain, the welcome rain!

The sick man from his chamber looks
At the twisted brooks;
He can feel the cold
Breath of each little pool;
His fevered brain
Grows calm again,
And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

From the neighboring school
Come the boys,
With their wonted noise
And commotion,
And down the wet streets
Sail their mimic fleets,
Till the treacherous pool
Ingulfs them in its whirling
And turbulent ocean.

In the country, on every side,
Where far and wide
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain,
To the dry grass and the drier grain,
How welcome is the rain.

[*Longfellow.*

A Silly Romance.

The Kansas City Times of the 29th of June has the following account of the *finale* of a foolish girl's *escapade*:

The steamer Fontenelle arrived at this city yesterday morning after a three months' trip to Fort Benton and the mountains. Among her miscellaneous cargo of robes, furs, peltries and Nebraska corn, was a female named Miss Amanda Barber, Mrs. Squatting Bear, who in a fit of fanatical romance offered herself in 1867 as a voluntary missionary to the Brule Sioux, then occupying the territory between the Cheyenne River and the Big Horn Mountains, Dakota Territory.

"Miss Barber created quite a sensation in the Eastern States by her marriage with a young Indian named Squatting Bear, who accompanied a party of Sioux to Washington in 1867. Miss Barber was at that time a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, in a position secured for her by General Butler, before the impeachment fiasco. According to her own statement, made yesterday to our reporter, she was firmly impressed with the ideality and perfection of the red men of the Plains. She had read everything relating to the Indian tribes, from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs down to the latest dime novel. In a fit of enthusiasm or temporary insanity, she offered herself to, and became the wife of, Squatting Bear, a junior Chief in the Lone Horn Band of Brule Sioux, and with him and his party returned to the Yankton Agency, where she was duly initiated into her new life as a white squaw. Her romantic ideas seem to have received a terrible shock since her introduction to her new home and relations, and though she endeavored to fulfil her mission as a teacher and missionary to the best of her abilities, her progress seems to have been as slow as the progress of civilization on the plains. She states that her first greatest surprise was being required to mount upon a wild, vicious pony, and travel without saddle or attention over the country, from the Missouri to the White Earth River, a distance of several hundred miles. Her inability to make the journey provoked mirth among her husband's companions, and finally exasperated Squatting Bear until he bound her with a rope to the pony's back and led the animal himself on the Westward trail. She was still more surprised to find her husband possessed of two other wives, one a vicious, dirty squaw of forty years of age, the other a girl of scarcely fourteen years, Her life in his wigwam, or *teepee*, was not as bright and happy as she expected it would be. Her husband's absence was taken advantage of by her rivals to compel her to perform the vilest drudgery, such as gathering wood, cooking meat, and scraping robes for the tanning process, but during Squatting Bear's presence at home Miss Barber appears to have been better treated. Her husband, in a violent fit of passion, killed his oldest squaw during the first year she was with the tribe, when, without warning or notice Miss Barber was hurried off to the main camp of the Brules, three days' journey toward the mountain, and from thence she accompanied the tribe on its annual buffalo hunt, where she became sick from exposure and fatigue. She was left at a temporary drying camp at Rawhide River, where she attempted to escape by walking to Fort Fetterman, a distance of sixty miles. For this attempt she was beaten until nearly dead and then sold by her husband for three ponies to a Cheyenne Chief, who sported the expressive sobriquet of Coo-Coose, or Baconsides. She was taken North in 1870, and has remained with the Cheyennes ever since, until her escape this spring, when she made her appearance at and claimed the protection of the authorities at Fort Benton. Miss Barber's experience would, no doubt, make a story more thrilling than that of the 'Escaped Nun.' She is a woman rather plain in appearance, skin tawny and black, eyes small, dark and expressive, voice rather masculine—and, in fact, just such a woman as Mrs. Colonel Anthony or Tennie Claflin would choose for a second in command. Miss Barber conversed with our reporter without the least diffidence, and answered any question asked of her. She says that so far as the romance of Indian life is concerned, she found none of it. Her efforts to teach and reform the young Indian children were treated with indifference and contempt. She learned the Sioux language easily, but the Cheyenne dialect was harder to acquire. She has a much higher opinion of the Cheyennes than of the Sioux. The latter tribe she says are to blame for nearly all the thieving and murdering done in the white settlements. She found it necessary to paint and color like the rest of the tribe while she was with them, and twice witnessed the murder or execution of white men, one a soldier belonging to the Thirty-second United States Infantry, who had been taken while out hunting, who was burnt and scalped; the others were two teamsters brought from Fort McPherson. All three were burnt at a place called Saddlers' Hill, in the Nebraska Bad Lands.

"Miss Barber has a poor opinion of Grant's Quaker policy, which she says is a perfect farce, and is so regarded by the Indians. She asserts that there will be no peace while white men intrude into the buffalo range, or tempt the cupidity of the Indians by bringing stock and valuables out in exposed frontier settlements. The Indians have the greatest contempt for the white men's judgment and the efficacy of the soldiers.

"Miss Barber left the steamer Fontenelle at this port, and after a few hours' rest started on her way to the home of her friends, at Milford, Massachusetts."

"POTATOES!" cried a darkey peddler in Richmond. "Hush dat racket—you distracts de whole neighborhood," came from a colored woman in a doorway. "You kin hear me, kin you?" "Hear you! I kin hear you a mile." "Tank God for dat—I'se hollowin' to be heard. Tatoes!"

Summer Precautions.

The fierce heats of summer tempt the incautious to frequent "refreshments." First in the list come various disguises of alcoholic stimulants. The refreshment gained from such drinks is a delusion. Taken in very small quantities when the strength is exhausted, and the person has leisure to rest, the last effect of the drink may be such coolness as results from getting away from a fire. Neither meat nor drink tends to cool the body, except as after the heat and excitement of digestion and perspiration have passed away the person is cooler than while he was eating or drinking. As the living body is constituted, eating and drinking are necessities. But as necessities they should be limited to the smallest satisfactory quantity. Temperance in eating and drinking is the only condition under which comfort and health can be expected during the torrid heats of the summer. The more simple the food, and the more free from stimulus the drink, the cooler and more comfortable will he be who partakes. To eat to repletion, or to drink in immoderation, is sometimes equivalent to suicide, and is inevitably the cause of discomfort, if not of illness. Many innocently injure themselves by flooding the stomach with fluids, or distending it with frequent resorts to what is called "light food," keeping the digestive organs at a constant tension, and, of course, exhausting the vital energies.

Of all things "strong potations" are to be avoided. Those who have unfortunately contracted the habit of daily indulgence—even moderate indulgence—in intoxicating drinks, find the heat of summer very oppressive. Those whose appetites or whose temptations lead them beyond moderation, are sufferers to a degree which the temperate can scarce appreciate. The young, who have as yet formed no such habits, should steadfastly resist the beginning. Paradoxical as it is, the temptation to indulge is strongest at the very season when indulgence is the most dangerous. Patience and an equable temper, avoidance of unnecessary fatigue and unnecessary exposure, are better than frequent drinks or even ices; while to resort to fiery drinks, under a fiery sun, is simple madness.

There are large classes of men whose employments compel them to exposure to the heat. While, in their favor, it is true, that custom renders them less sensitive and more able to endure, yet it is equally true that they suffer very much, as frequent cases of exhaustion or sunstroke testify. The proper understanding which exists between fair employers and fair workmen suggests expedients which modify the hardships of exposure. But after all, every man is his own best judge as to what he can bear under a burning sun, and should consult health and prudence above every other consideration. The idle man, panting and fretting, and dissatisfied, resorts to artificial means, which add to his discomforts instead of relieving them, and is, perhaps a greater sufferer from the heat than he who moderately pursues his accustomed occupation, making up his day by constancy and avoiding fitful efforts. Temperance both in meats and drinks, and care not to overload an overheated stomach are safe rules in hot weather.—Phila. Ledger.

No Female Farm Laborers.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]

Start a story about a brawny woman running a farm—building the fences, plowing the fields, driving the reaper, picking up the stones and all that—as some fellow did concerning a female landowner, near Canandaigua Lake last year, and it goes the rounds of the whole American press, half the editors applauding the Amazon for her independence, industry, and thrift. Hardly one stops to ask if it is womanly or proper, or civilized even. One would almost conclude that mankind would prefer to have the female portion of the population do all the hewing of wood and drawing of water. But it should be remembered that such performances on the part of females are only croppings out of the barbarism that only a portion of the world has even yet emerged from. England has plenty of it left in the agricultural districts, and it is not unknown in the manufacturing counties.

A late writer in the London Telegraph describes a trip into Staffordshire, where the women work at the blacksmith's forge as long and as hard as the men. He says it is not uncommon to find a mother and three lusty daughters, fully of marriageable age, stripped to their stays, and, with a kerchief over their shoulders, wielding the hammers and tugging at the bellows, making twelve hundred nails for twelve hundred pence, and working from eight in the morning to ten at night. At Lye Waste, whole streets are made up of those smithies, in which those women and their children toil, year in and year out, besides their husbands and brothers. They have about as much refinement and intelligence as a "Digger" Indian. Let our women take to the plow and hoe, and we should soon have districts in which they will rival these muscular females of the Staffordshire smithies? We are disgusted with all this talk about women farmers. Let our girls take all the prizes at our universities; drive all the men from the rostrum; run our banking and brokerage; keep our shops; become Governors and Presidents, vote and be happy according to their capabilities; but deliver us from female blacksmiths and farm laborers. If man is not fitted for this work, we don't know what his particular sphere can be.

French Bazars.

A French correspondent gives an inside view of the princely, and at the same time homely, Bazar system of France, which, since the resurrection of trade from its temporary prostration after the war, has become more complete than ever. As a specimen, and one of the best of them, the Magasin Bon Marche, in Paris, is selected, which does a business of about $6,000,000 in gross receipts a year. Though nominally one and under the same proprietorship, the establishment is divided into twenty-two shops, each of which is entirely independent of the others. The building covers 4,000 square yards, and is five stories high. Less than twenty years ago a small draper's shop stood upon the site, and from that this has sprung. The arrangement for the comfort of employes is remarkable. About ninety girls are connected with the trade, who are required for strict surveillance to lodge on the premises. Large, well-ventilated and well-furnished bed-rooms are provided for them, and an elegant drawing-room, with piano, pictures, games, and all that luxurious comfort requires, is common property. A dining-room for the whole seven or eight hundred employes is attached, with excellent fare, and hair dressing and billiard-rooms are connected with it. The salaries allowed these clerks are small, but they are allowed a percentage on all they sell, and personal attractions in that case counting for so much, the young ladies may be supposed to have an advantage over their male competitors.

BY THE MILL.

A few short hours, a few short hours,
The noisy wheel goes round;
A few short hours, a little while,
And hushed is every sound.

Yon stream that flows so swiftly by,
So swift by lawn and lea,
Shall still flow on when you and I
Have long since ceased to be.

A few short hours, a few short hours,
We wander by the mill;
A few short hours, a little while,
And all is hushed and still.

The ivy wreaths that upward creep
Shall clasp yon stalwart tree,
While scarce in memory men shall keep
A thought of you or me.

Then let us wander while we may.
The noisy wheel goes round;
And strangers where we roam to-day,
To-morrow shall be found.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

ANOTHER CHANGE.

I stand on the shores of the swift, blue river,
And watch the winds and the waves at play;
And still, as I watch, the waves forever
Slip from my gaze and die away.
"Stay, soft wind, and stand, fair river,
And leave me never, thou perfect day;"
And still, as I ask, the hours forever
Slip from my life and glide away.

The waves go by till my eyes are weary,
They will not tarry nor turn again;
"Live, new life," is their chorus cheery,
"That strange new life in the vast, blue main."
My days go by till I stand despairing,
For those were evil and these are vain;
Yet hope, my heart, for the time is nearing
When I may try my life again.

EUGENIE'S DIAMONDS FOR SALE

The Jewels of the ex-French Empress to be Offered at Auction.

[From the London News.]

The splendid personal ornaments belonging to a distinguished lady, whose name will be readily guessed, though it is requested it may not be made known on this occasion, are now on view at the rooms of the auctioneers, Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods, and are to be offered to public competition on Monday next. Rarely if ever has such a display of jewels of such high value and the property of one person been seen. The last sale of the kind which may bear some comparison with this was that of the jewels belonging to Prince Esterhazy, when among them were sold the diamonds of the famous jacket of the Prince's uniform, many of which, however, were pronounced by those uncompromising judges, the dealers, not of the "first water." We cannot pretend to the slightest gift of an expert in precious stones, but can merely vouch for the great beauty of most of the ornaments, and some of the diamonds appeared to be liquid gems of the most exquisite beauty, sparkling like drops of crystal rainbow, and flashing like little, suns with every movement.

The sprays formed of flowers and leaves, encrusted with brilliants, and perhaps the most beautiful both in effect of light and color and as works of the jewelworker's art. The framework of these, which is as usual of silver, is one of the utmost delicacy, and the designs generally extremely tasteful. One especially beautiful is a rose bud and leaves (64), with one large stone below the stalk, which upon some fair forehead we could fancy would shine like a fairy rose. Another ornament in this style (78) is a magnificent tiara forming a spray of leaves, large in the front and diminishing at each side, studded all over with brilliants. In others the varying color of the diamonds is set off with the strong, deep tints and gorgeous tone of the ruby, emerald, and sapphire, producing the richest effects of color. Sixty-five is a bracelet of this kind, extremely noble in style and beautiful in the "melange optique" peculiar to well-contrasted pictures. A brooch (114), formed as a double pink, in brilliants, is a good example of floral designs in jewelry. A pendant of brilliants and pearls, with a large black pearl centre and drop (61); and another one with large square emerald, surrounded with brilliants, and a pearl drop as large as a sparrow's eggs, are noticeable for the size of the jewels as well as the chaste beauty of the ornament.

Perhaps the most exquisitely simple and beautiful of all the ornaments is the pearl necklace (79) of forty-one choicest pearls, all matched in size, and of that beautiful form which avoids being perfectly round by the most delicate dimples that give such charming variety to each, and sets them blooming with those melting tints which make the pearl, in its native beauty, the rival of the diamond. There is one superb diamond ornament (49), a marquise ring, with a pink oval-shaped diamond about three quarters of an inch long, set round with brilliants, which was formerly worn by the Empress Josephine. For beauty of design and admirable work, there is the bracelet (17) formed of flowers like the "forget-me-not" enlarged, the centre being pearls, and the petals encrusted minutely with diamonds.

The grotesques, so favored by the cinque-cento jewellers, are represented in such modern instances as the set of a brooch and earrings, formed as guitar, in gold and enamel; and there is a very quaint set in which that least sentimental of all quadrupeds, the tortoise, is made to do duty, clad in gold and enamel, as brooch and earrings. The gold snuff box set with diamonds in the form of flowers, and bearing the cypher of the Khedive of Egypt in brilliants on blue enamel, is an interesting object, as no doubt it was presented to the distinguished personage on the occasion of a visit to the Court of the Khedive.

There are thus 114 lots of the ornaments, and the remaining lots are lace parasols and fans, all of which are extremely elegant, one of the fans being carved, in sandal wood, with Chinese figures and the letter E with crowns.

A Money Match—Death

A recent letter from Boston tells this sad story: A funeral procession passed by yesterday. A young man told me a story that I think has a peculiar sadness about it. At Saratoga last season, at one of the largest balls, was a young lady with the most charming and fascinating manners and graces. Her toilet was equally as pleasing. She was the belle of the ball—an honor accorded her without dissent. Her attendant during the evening was a young man dressed almost gaudily; and bearing himself with all the distasteful self-conceit of a brainless millionaire. He was the son of a Boston leather dealer. He met the lady at Saratoga for the first time last season, and she, by direction of her parents, who were also wealthy, and who insisted upon the arrangement, became his affianced. Previous to this she had met a young gentleman, also of Boston, of the utmost respectability, of thorough honor and integrity, but without fortune. To him she had been something more than a friend, in fact, almost a betrothed. He was young, had risen by his own stern efforts, and was, it is said, possessed of sterling and promising abilities, which in time must have won him wealth and perhaps distinction. On the return of the lady from Saratoga last season her engagement prevented her from further intercourse with her first suitor, and he was dismissed. His grief was pitiful. He strove not to reverse it by word or action; but the very efforts he so laboriously made exposed the poignancy of his wounds. The lady lived with her husband in the suburbs of the city at a large and costly residence for one month after their marriage. By that time the abuse of the husband compelled an immediate separation. He was incontinently shipped to Europe, where he still remains, and the young wife was left to gradually decline in health until death ensued: but not before she had reproached her parents for driving her to the alliance which wrought such early ruin and blasted such bright hopes and expectations. As the funeral procession passed up a public street, the first lover, while watching with blanched cheeks and moist eyes the sad cortege, fell to the ground while suffering an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was carried into a physician's office near, where he died before the body of the one he so tenderly and truly loved was laid in its last resting place."

Women Gamblers at Monaco, the Gambling Centre of Southern Europe.

A New York World correspondent, writing of Monaco, a noted gambling place on the Mediterranean, says:

Among the many curiosities are many women, escorted about upon the arms of friends, and apparently looking on for a time with sentiments of disgust. But literally it is here, and with these women, "only the first step that costs;" for the next night look again, and these same women will be found at the same table, installed, perhaps, between a servant discharged from one of the hotels and a miserable fellow wrangling about his bets.

Everybody, in sooth, seems in time to fall stricken with mad frenzy for play—the old as well as the young—and fools appear no more liable to it than those reputed for sagacity. We have seen succumb finally to it even men who, tranquil and confident of their own self-command, were full of compassion for madness of others.

About eleven o'clock a bell is heard, and a crowd rushed tumultuously toward the military station. But for some time later the place is still thronged with people, including those poor unfortunates who, having lost their all, are unable to get away, and have no other lodging-places but the gardens—professional gamblers, pawnbrokers, faded *fille de joie*, and those other nameless creatures that grow in the shade of a gambling house like toad-stools on a muck-heap. These, however, gradually slink away into their several dens and lurking places, the music is hushed, and all the lights are extinguished except of the fire-flies among the feathery leaves of the palm trees.

All this is repeated night after night. The scene is ever the same, with unchanging decorations; the catastrophe never varies materially only the mad actors are shifted.

Those who knew the Corniche in former years, when all these little towns had their peculiar indescribable grace and charm, although, indeed, Monaco was the gem of all, would now miss that delightful individuality, for the railway and central licenced gambling casino here at Monaco have made them suburbs of this place.

Of course the bank, like all other gambling banks, as a rule wins, though now and then the fickle goddess allows the light of her countenance to fall upon some of the outside gamblers, and then there is much excitement and not unfrequently a regular scene. The other day four American sharpers succeeded in getting in a very heavy turn on the bank. The croupiers accused the lucky parties of having begun the game with counterfeit bank notes, and on that ground refused to pay them the last stakes, amounting to upwards of $40,000; whereupon the Yankees drew their revolvers and took forcible possession of the money. As there are no police in Monaco they were not molested any further, and consequently went on their way rejoicing.

Great Fire at Duncannon.

On Tuesday afternoon at half-past four o'clock, a great fire broke out in Duncannon, destroying property to the amount of $7,000. The following particulars we take from the Harrisburg Patriot:

Mayor Verbeke received a dispatch from Duncannon informing him of a large fire in progress there and requesting aid from our fire department in extinguishing it. Chief Engineer Schlayer was informed of the conflagration and promptly had out the Paxton engine and hose carriage, Friendship hose carriage and Washington hose carriage, and at six o'clock they were all loaded on a special train for Duncannon, where they arrived about half-past seven. The promptness of the firemen in unloading the engines at Duncannon and preparing for the work was astonishing.

The fire originated from a spark of a passing locomotive, which lighted on frame barn in close proximity to the railroad, and before any assistance could be rendered the building was entirely destroyed. While the barn was burning the flames leaped to the Pennsylvania Hotel, a brick building about fifty feet distant, and as the roof was very defective the fire soon had a good headway there, and by the time our firemen had arrived nearly the whole inside of the hotel was burned. Soon after the firemen commenced to work the flames were all extinguished and a very disastrous fire checked, for had no aid been sent from Harrisburg a large row of frame houses would inevitably have been burned to the ground. The hotel was owned by Messrs. Young and Jones and leased by John Sheibly. The total loss is estimated at $7,000; insurance $4,800 on the house and $1,000 on the furniture. The property was insured in the Lebanon Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HERE is a millinery item for the ladies: The bonnets of the present season are patterned exactly after those of 1830, and have two advantages combined. The hat placed upon the top of the head, and having the strings tied behind, becomes a round hat; the same little millinery device, placed a little further at the back of the head, and having the strings tied under the chin, becomes the stylish bonnet.

GEN. D. W. ADAMS, who died recently at New Orleans, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and, supposed to be dead, was, with many others who were being conveyed to Corinth, thrown out into the mud to tighten the wagon. Some straglers passing by shortly afterward detected signs of life in the supposed dead man, recognized him, though covered with mud and blood, carried him into Corinth, where good nursing brought him round.

AT Sharon, N. Y., recently, a pretty Shakeress eloped with a young Shaker, greatly to the surprise and indignation of the Community. The runaway couple were followed, but the pursuers found that they were too late, as the happy couple had been made man and wife. The lady, in answer to the angry expostulations of her friends, is reported to have said: "You can make your apple sass and warrant it to keep; but gals ain't apples, and you can't bile 'em down so they won't sour on your old rules about marrying."

VARIETIES.

HICCOUGHS recently killed a New Hampshire lady.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says Grant's LL.D. doesn't mean Long Live Dent.

ALMOST all the bars in England are presided over by women, and their names appear over the street doors as "licensed to keep and retail" alcoholic potations.

THE impecunious market gardener who wants to know how to start a little nursery, is strongly advised to get married.

THE daughter of a Boston clergyman has been filling her father's pulpit. Her preaching is said to have been listened to with marked attention by the congregation.

THE third class clerk in the Census Bureau at Washington, has resigned, for the purpose of going into business. This event disproves the truth of the assertion attributed to Jefferson, that "few die and none resign,"

THE ladies of Augusta, Ga., have formed a society to assist the early closing movement. The members of the society, on joining, agree to make no purchases after four o'clock during the summer months.

THE great fault about the leather-head ticket of Grant and Wilson is that it won't make a good pair of "uppers," and will only serve for "welting." That's awl to be said at present, but we intend to peg away at it.—[N. O. Times.

BIBBS was married the other day to a very quiet, not to say stupid girl, with a face like a doll's. Some one remarked to Muffington that Bibbs had been on the lookout for a wife for some time, and had now "wooed and won." Muffington said, "Yes, a wooden one; that's just what she is."

LONDON advices by the last mails give pleasant notices at Madame Parepa-Rosa, who, after six years of absence, has reappeared on the London stage in "Don Giovannni," winning a brilliant success, and receiving a cordial welcome. Her vocal skill is pronounced as remarkable as ever, and her voice improved in strength and quality.

THE Norfolk, Va., Chronicle evidently has no ear for music. It says the Jubilee big drum has killed the fishes in our harbor by its noise, deafened the children, and "made Boston wish for the last hour of the last day of the last week, for this infernal nonsensical hub-bub." If the Journal were here we would try it for its life by a drum-head court martial.-Boston Post.

WOMEN in Austria perform the duties of bricklayers' laborers, and may be seen carrying hods of mortar and baskets of brick up high ladders. More than this, they dig and wheel barrows of "ballast" almost as nimbly as the men. They chop wood, they carry water, they offer to black your boots in the street, and perform many other little offices which, according to our notions, do not and should not come under the denomination of "women's work."

AT a recent performance of the "School for Scandal," in a San Francisco theatre, out of love for Miss Leclercq as a woman and profound respect for her as an actress, all the actors of the company who wore moustaches shaved, so as to render the performance as perfect as possible for her sake, and for once "School for Scandal" was not marred by the anachonism of bearded men in bad wigs. It was a great sacrifice for some of them, Harry Edwards in particular, his moustache being of twenty years' growth.

JANE G. SWISSHELM has written a letter in defense of Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Swisshelm shows that during the war Mrs. Lincoln was loyal to the United States Government, and she says: "For years I have made it a point to speak in public and private of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln as I felt she deserved; but, no matter how long the report of a lecture might be, that part was always left out; and I now formally ask the press of that State which claimed the body of her husband for interment to do her justice, and brighten her pathway to his side."

A MAN in London recently went to bathe, accompanied by a monkey, which he was in the habit of taking about with him. Having undressed himself, he placed the monkey on his shoulder, secured by a chain, and waded into the water breast high. The monkey became frightened, rushed frantically around his master's head, and tightly twisted the chain round the man's neck, producing strangulation. In a moment they went to the bottom, but were rescued by one of the boatmen of the Royal Humane Society. The man, who was black in the face, remained for some time in a state of stupor

IT would appear from the following list of salaries paid to singers and dancers, that members of those professions cannot complain of being ill-paid: Madame Patti, at St. Petersburg, will receive $8,000 per month; M'lle Nilsson, $7,000; Madame Volpini, 4,500; Signor Graziani, $4,000; M'lle Fioretti, the danseuse, wife of M. Verger, the baritone, will receive, at the Milan Scala, for a short season, $5,000; Madame Pauline Lucca, at the New York Academy of Music, New York, next winter, $7,000 per month and a benefit; M'lle Nilsson, for twelve nights in London, received $12,000, and Madame Adelina Patti is paid $600 every time she sings.

FOR those who love excitement, stealing horses in Kansas is a commendable business and insures short shrift in case of capture. The Vigilants have a way with them of tightening the larynx of any man who puts surreptitious hands on any of their favorite mustangs, and their latest dispensation of justice was but a few days ago. Two men had relieved a travelling gentleman of his span, and no sooner was it known than some half dozen other young men started in pursuit of them. One of the thieves escaped, but the other, J. T. Smith, was examined before a Justice of the Peace and bound over. As he was being taken to prison a band of armed men demanded him, and hitching one end of a lariat around his neck, attached the other to a tree; then giving the pony on which he sat a slap, the lover of horse flesh was left dangling in air, labelled a convicted horse thief.

A WRECKING expedition, fitted out at San Francisco on the 4th of February, to recover a quantity of silver coin, said to amount to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, from the wreck of the Spanish frigate Leosodia, is now at work off Santa Elena, on the coast of Ecuador. They have constructed a bridge through the surf to within 200 feet of the sunken wreck. The divers, while walking along the wreck, picked up three Spanish dollars, which are thickly coated with what appears to be chloride of silver, mixed with fine sand; the coin, however, has lost very little in value in consequence of the presence of the chloride. The wreck is covered with a mass of iron-rust, stone and shell, which is very hard and uneven. Most of it will have to be raised, as it contains rich deposits of coin. The persons in charge of the expedition speak very confidently of their ultimate success, and the managers at San Francisco have confidence in their judgment.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 13, 1872

Jas. P. Barr..........................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lare..........................E. A. Myers
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
Jas. H. Hopkins | Rich'd. Vaux | H. B. Wright

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention;
Jeremiah S. Black,
Wm. Bigler,
Wm. H. Smith,
John H. Campbell,
James Ellis,
George M. Dallas,
A. A. Purman,
Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. J. Baer,
F. B. Gowan,
S. H. Reynolds,
S. C. T. Dodd,
R. A. Lamberton,
Wm. L. Corbett.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the County Committee, held on June 29th, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens, and all others opposed to the present corrupt National, State and County Governments, and who are in favor of honesty and a just administration of the laws, are requested to meet in their respective election districts on

SATURDAY, JULY 20TH,

in the country districts between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M., and elect two persons to represent said election district in County Convention at COURT HOUSE, on

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

At 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a county ticket, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be delegated the power to designate the place of holding said election in any district, in case a change be deemed necessary, of which due notice shall be given.

By order of the Committee.
JNO. H. BAILEY, Chairman.

THE ring has not yet decided upon the third candidate for Congressman at large. Who bids?

THE *Commercial* has ceased to defend HARTRANFT's record. Can it be that it too is going back on the due bill candidate?

THE *Dispatch* declines to say whether it is for HARTRANFT or BUCKALEW. It evidently desires to wait until the returns are all in, and then; "we told you so."

AND now they say that BUCKALEW "never voted a single dollar for the suppression of the rebellion," and it should be added that he never stole or attempted to steal a single dollar from the people of this State. 'Rah for EVANS and HARTRANFT.

EVEN if THE POST has opposed the nomination of Mr. GREELEY, that is no good reason why the Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* should speak of its editor, as "Alonzo Blair of *The Pittsburgh Post*." Old HORACE knows better, but we suppose the correspondent is resolved upon revenge.

FORNEY's *Press* is our authority for stating that "many Republicans had pledged themselves" in advance of Judge MERCUR's nomination to vote for the Democratic candidate, Judge THOMPSON. We know that many leading members of the Pittsburgh Bar intend to support the present Chief Justice.

WHILE the honest BUCKALEW was in the Senate of Pennsylvania guarding the interests of the State—using his voice and votes in opposition to the contemplated nine million raid on the Treasury, HARTRANFT was busy conniving with the EVANS thieves and drawing due bills; and his partner, ALLEN, was in the Senate doing his utmost to put through the nine million steal.

WE have heard delegates to the Baltimore Convention both applauded and denounced by name, for going for or opposing GREELEY as the case may be, prior to the nomination. This they had a perfect right to do—they were sent there to do what they thought best for the Democratic organization, and we are charitable enough to suppose that each individual delegate was so actuated in the course he took. Now that the nominations are made, we trust the motives of no man may be questioned, and that all will abide the voice of the Nationa Democracy. This course will be gratifying to every opposer of the present corrupt Administration, and distasteful only to the adherents of Grantism. Let us close up the ranks and present an unbroken front.

A BALTIMORE correspondent in refering to the meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation on Monday evening says: "At one time it appeared as though there would be a decided outbreak. Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, VICTOR E. PIOLETTE, of Bradford; WM. PLATZ, of Wyoming, and R. MILTON SPEER, of Huntingdon, made lengthy and earnest speeches in favor of the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN, and Hon. DANIEL M. FOX, of Philadelphia; JOHN H. BRINTON, of Delaware county; ROBERT E. MONEGHAN, of Chester; J. H. BAILEY, of Pittsburgh; E. L. ACKER, of Montgomery county; J. L. GETZ, of Bucks, and WM. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, took strong and decided grounds in opposition to the nomination of GREELEY. The most violent speeches were made by Messrs. BRINTON, MONAGHAN and BAILEY."

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION

Has made its decision, and HORACE GREELEY and B. GRATZ BROWN have been nominated for the support of the Democrats and Conservatives of the Union. The action of the Convention was marked with sufficient dignity, force, and unanimity to warrant us in yielding our full adhesion and support to the candidates, which we promptly pledge, here and now.

We do this the more readily because many of the delegates were elected since the Cincinnati Convention was held, and with a full knowledge of its platform, its designs, and, to some extent, of the strength of its constituency. It is perhaps needless to say that we did not fall in with the proceedings at Cincinnati when they were first proclaimed. We did not think that the nominations were the best that could have been made for the purposes sought to be accomplished. We candidly stated our convictions to this effect, for we knew how great the sacrifice would be, which life-long Democrats were required to make, to bring them to the effective support of GREELEY and BROWN. But our judgment was not the judgment of the Convention of our party as represented at Baltimore. And as we all referred the matter to that supreme tribunal for the arbitrament of our political disputes; we abide the decision with no vain regrets nor reservations. And we find our best and clearest justification in this course in the following extracts from the Cincinnati platform:

> Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.
>
> Fourth—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order for the State's self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

These declarations constitute the vital strength of Democratic principles—and if they can again be established in the Federal Government, Democrats can never regret the utmost unprecedented course of political events through which they can or shall be made to triumph.

It will not be necessary for us, in order to earnestly maintain these doctrines in the present canvass, that we shall voluntarily excuse, palliate, or defend the editorial course of Mr. GREELEY, while conducting the New York *Tribune*. If he has retracted or repented of any error then committed, or shall hereafter retract and repent of his assaults upon the principles, the purposes, and the personal qualities of the Democracy, we shall be pleased to record the fact.—That his former Radical co-workers will reprint and frequently re-produce with much delight, the worst he has said against us and in their behalf, there can be no doubt,—unless they shall become afraid that thereby they may widen the breach in their own ranks, without disturbing us in the least.

There perhaps never was a party ticket made, and it is not likely that one ever will be made, to which many of those whose support was essential to success, had not personal objections. Yet it is wonderful how, for great purposes, and the love of what they think good principles, men will adhere to their organizations, despite private pique and personal grievances or enmities. And when, as in the case of the GRANT party (it has no other name that will truly indicate its object), we find nearly half the voters of the country held together only that a few shall be enabled to commit acts of tyrrany, and to plunder the treasury, it is not surprising to find men with sound and time-tested principles, sticking together by the force of true and honest purposes only. The combination now formed by the Convention at Baltimore and at Cincinnati, although a very marked and extraordinary case, is by no means without example in the history of parties.

If the Liberal Republicans and their chosen candidates are penetrated with a sense of the truth of Democratic docttrines, and we are bound to take them at their word that they are, then we can, of course, join with them in overthrowing the tyranny and corruptions of the GRANT administration without any recurrance to past *personal* quarrels—without remembering or revenging personal abuse.

It may be said to the credit of Mr. GREELEY, that he did for a long time, and very decidedly, advocate the granting of amnesty to the ex-Confederates for their past offences. In this he deeply provoked his party, whose narrow and malignant views in this regard, in and out of Congress, were just the reverse of his. We have no doubt the Democrats will meet him on this amicable ground, and eventually extend to him for *his* past public sins, that forgiveness and mercy he was willing to extend to others—though the offenders he would have pardoned were not all Democrats by any means.

The course of the Baltimore Convention was the only proper course to pursue with regard to the nominations at Cincinnati. It was generous, frank and hearty; and our Liberal Republican friends, uncertain as they have been, and yet are, as to how much they will be able to contribute to the defeat of GRANTISM, will find in our unselfish course abundant reason to assist us with all their might in the preliminary contests in the various States, to carry which we confidently count upon their aid.

To those Democrats, who like ourselves, have made decided opposition to GREELEY, when to the general surprise, he was nominated at Cincinnati, we would say in that earnest kindness of feeling which arises from deep disappointment, that we too, were astonished and perplexed by the result. But still, things are not so bad as they might have been, and let us solemnly protest against the giving of any Democratic vote to perpetuate the baleful practices of GRANTISM. Nor should any Democrat imagine that by declining to vote at all, he will escape the responsibility of perpetuating the ills that are now wearing down our country. Give GRANT four years more, and he will conceive that the Presidency belongs to him. It is only necessary that absolutism should gain in the next four years as much as it has done in the last four, to produce this result! Let us make a heroic and gigantic effort to overthrow the undue power established by and claimed for the central government by GRANT and his minions, in every State and in all the States at once

For any conscientious Democrat to even speak of voting for GRANT is a sin against his "country, his God and Truth," and even to think in his secret soul, of doing such a thing, is a thought that he should, and most assuredly will repent of with bitterness and sorrow and in sack-cloth and ashes.

"MACK," of the St. Louis *Democrat*, now in Baltimore, telegraphs to that paper, detailing an interview with the editor of THE POST in which he says:

> BARR has opposed the nomination of GREELEY, and he told me yesterday that the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania would not take up the Presidential issue until after the October election. If the Liberal Republicans helped the Democrats on the State ticket, the Democrats would help them to elect GREELEY in November, otherwise they would not.

We cannot say that the above is literally correct, but it is good ground for Democrats to stand upon. So if the liberal Republicans desire to enlist the hearty support of Democrats for GREELEY they must pitch in lively for BUCKALEW and our State ticket.

WHAT IS COMING.

The rotten and putrescent mass of corruption known as the Radical party, is becoming more and more alarmed every day on account of its approaching destruction in Pennsylvania.

It had so long traded upon the forbearance of the people, and upon its power to use effectively its old and well worn clap-trap appeals to its ignorant votaries, that in very wantonness it has placed in the field candidates for State offices, whose nastiness has, during the recent hot weather, raised such a horrible stench throughout the whole length and breadth of Pennsylvania, that the honest men in the party are flying as if from pestilence; and the wiser among the leaders are holding their noses with the fingers of one hand, while with the other they are bravely striving to drag the carcases from the track, for the purpose of substituting others that will not smell quite so abominably.

Good folks, your efforts are vain; you may scrape the filth in some degree from your State ticket, but the ghost of EVANS will haunt you still; the *aroma* of the gambling in State stocks with the money of the government, through the medium of the "convicted felon" YERKES, will cling to you like the poisoned shirt of NESSUS; and your complicity with the grand fraud of the NINE MILLION SWINDLE, like the "damned spot" on the hand of the murderer, will not "out" at your bidding.

The honest thinking men in your party are tired at and disgusted with your long and oft repeated knaveries; and are not to be whistled back like a pack of dogs. You are whipped and you know it, and if you are blessed with consciences they tell you plainly that you deserve it.

It is just as hard for you to go back as to go forward. In any event defeat awaits you. The people have put up with you a long time; but the government of what used to be known as the *honest* State of Pennsylvania has so long been a reproach, that this last load has broken the back of the party, and they will not stand it another year. The people are hungering for State officers who will neither lie, nor cheat, nor steal; and you don't offer the proper sort of candidates.

THE charge made by FORNEY's *Press* that the stupid old organ which originally opposed HARTRANFT, and now supports him because Senator CAMERON had a son of one of its proprietors appointed U. S. Consul to Dublin, has been the means of stirring up that venerable concern and it comes back at FORNEY and insinuates that he got two thousand dollars of the EVANS stealings and that it has an "unwritten chapter for FORNEY which will sting, if published." By all means let the fight go on and give us that "unwritten chapter," as when rogues fall out honest men get their dues.

FRUITS OF GRANTISM.

What has GRANT done, to entitle him to the votes of honest and intelligent men?

Instead of honest and fair dealing with the Southern people, he has harrassed them with *carpet-bag* rule, and thieving office-holders.

Instead of amnesty and kindness, thus endeavoring to heal the wounds inflicted in the war; he has quartered regular soldiers and negro militia upon them, dragged them from their homes and filled the prisons, both north and south, with his victims.

He has sold out his patronage to carpet-bag Senators, in order to secure "the control" of their elections, and to secure his own hold on power.

Instead of pursuing a policy which would have calmed the public mind, with the hypocritical phrase "Let us have Peace" upon his lips, he has carried oppression to every Southern homestead in which the occupants refused to bow down and worship him.

His troops, who ought to be on the frontier protecting the white men, are in the South working his oppression, while the towahawk and scalping knife of the Kiowas, the Cheyennes, and the Arapahoes, have been drinking the blood of the men, women and children of Colorado and New Mexico.

Robbery has prospered in the public service, and the office-holders steal without fear of punishment, and jobbery pervades every vein and artery of the public service, from the great Receiver in the White House down to the most unimportant office-holder in the country; from the acceptance of a three-story house in return for a seat in the Cabinet, through the lease of a naval station and the negotiation of a treaty, down to the appointment of a sutler at a frontier garrison.

In violation of law, the arms of the government have been sold to, and the employees of the government have been engaged making cartriges, for the French to enable them to shoot down the people of a nation with whom we were bound to be on the most friendly terms.

He has enabled his man, LEET, to rob the New York merchants without stint.

He has not only selected the worst men of his party for office, but he has quartered his own and his wife's family upon the public treasury, until our American Royal family draws as much money from the public treasury, as Queen VICTORIA's does from the exchequer of Britain.

His diplomatic efforts have been a series of ridiculous blunders, making us the laughing stock of the civilized world.

Take this administration all in all, it is the fervent prayer of every honest and intelligent man, that we ne'er may look upon its like again.

WHY don't the ring nominate a third candidate for Congressman at large. Is it because there is a bargain and a sale now going on and that the price of the purchase cannot be agreed upon? FORNEY's *Press* is getting uneasy and says:

> We don't wish to hurry you, gentlemen of the State Committee; but if you are determined to let Buckalew and Hartley go in by default rather than reassemble the convention, be kind enough at least to give us, at your earliest convenience, a good and a strong man for the office of additional Congressman at large, so that our lines may be closed at once, and so much as possible be saved from the threatened October wreck.

Our Delegation in Baltimore.

As everything from Baltimore these days is eagerly caught up and digested, we give the following piece of pleasantry from the *World's* correspondent in regard to what he styles "the disaffection." He says:

> The disaffection in the Pennsylvania delegation was not fully reconciled at a meeting held this morning, nor at a meeting held to-night; although no formal poll of the delegation was made it was reckoned at the forenoon conference that thirty-two delegates were for Greeley and twenty-six against him. A red-hot Greeley member of the delegation who had been laboring ever since sunrise with the recalcitrants said this afternoon that "It was the 'damnedest' delegation he ever met with," and that he was almost ashamed to belong to it. "These twenty-six delegates," said he, "who are opposed to Greeley are a minority of the delegation. They say they feel compelled to refuse their votes to Greeley on the first ballot for the reason that their people at home are so ineradicably opposed to him. A majority of that minority still have the good sense to promise that if Greeley is overwhelmingly nominated on the first ballot they will gracefully cave and go for him, but the minority of that minority won't promise even this much. They, in turn, are divided, one-half of them saying that in case the Liberal Republicans help elect Buckalew, they will go for Greeley, and the other half swearing that they won't support Greeley on any condition whatever. In fact," concluded this disgusted Pennsylvanian, "the Pennsylvania delegation may be described, in Dundreary phrase, as 'something that no fellah can find out.'" At its afternoon session the delegation showed only 18 votes against Greeley, a decrease which may have been partly due to the extortations of our friend. At still another protracted session to-night the delegation finally decided, by a vote of 34 to 24, that its vote in the Convention should be
>
> CAST AS A UNIT
>
> for Greeley and Brown, whenever the Convention should cast a two thirds vote for those candidates. By this decision the whole delegation is bound not to obstruct the harmony of the Convention, though a few of the most stubborn delegates may hold out after they reach home and refuse to help the Greeley cause. The decision of the Pennsylvania delegation really ends all material disaffection at Baltimore.

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THE Portland (Me.) *Press* says certain Republicans of Waldo county have taken the preliminary steps toward giving one of the Congressional districts to the Democrats. Such preliminaries are becoming apparent all over the country.

THE DEMOCRACY

Continued from First Page.

to our financial affairs and our national credit by bringing honesty and economy and fidelity to every position Federal, State and municipal, where the public moneys are collected and disbursed. [Cheers.] It means also the honest payment of all our obligations. [Renewed applause.] It means to give a higher tone and greater vigor to the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs so as to command the respect and confidence of our own people and of all the civilized world. It means to place in the highest offices of our government men of whom all the world will say: "They are honest and they are capable. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the situation, the duties and the purpose which brings us here. A great responsibility rests on this Convention. If its action shall be such, and I doubt not it will be, as to put an end to the misrule which for the last few years has afflicted our beloved country, this generation and generations to come after us will remember with pride and gratitude the Convention at Baltimore of the 9th of July, 1872.

Amid loud and continued applause, Senator Doolittle took his seat.

The Vice Presidents then upon the invitation of the President came forward and took their seats on the platform.

The President—The Chair awaits the action of the Convention. He understands that no Committee on Resolutions has been appointed. What is the pleasure of the Convention?

Committee on Resolutions.

General McClernand, of Illinois—I move that a Committee of one from each State be named by the respective delegations and be appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The President—The gentleman from Illinois will please send up his proposition in writing,

Mr. G. G. Perkins of Kentucky offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that a Committee on Resolutions, composed of one delegate from each State, be appointed by the President on the suggestion of the chairman of each State delegation upon a call by the States.

The resolution was adopted and in pursuance thereof the States were called, when the following names of gentlemen were announced to constitute the Committee on Resolutions.

Alabama, Chas. L. Scott; Arkansas, Gen. Jas. F. Bacon; California, Wm. N. Given; Connecticut, Alfred E. Burr; Delaware, Thos. F. Bayard; Florida, Chandler H. Smith; Georgia, Isaac W. Avery; Illinois, Aaron Shaw; Indiana, Henry W. Harrington: Iowa, Chas. Mason; Kansas, John Martin; Kentucky, Robt. Mallory; Louisiana, John M. Sandige; Maine, T. H. Hubbard; Maryland, Montgomery Blair; Massachusetts, O. Steven; Michigan, Isaac M. Train; Minnesota, C. H. Bisery; Mississippi, E. Barksdale; Missouri. Wm. Hyde; Nebraska, E. W. Thomas; Nevada, Geo. D. Perry; New Haven, Harry Bingham; New York, Wm. Casserly; North Carolina, Thos. L. Clingman; Ohio, J. F. McGinney; Oregon, Jos. J. Kelly; Pennsylvania, Samuel J. Randall; Rhode Island, N. N. Vanslack; South Carolina, M. B. O'Connor; Tennessee, Jno. H. Savage; Texas, Geo. W. Smith; Vermont, Homer Wheaton; Virginia, Jno. B. Baldwin; West Virginia, Henry Brannan; Wisconsin, Edward S. Bragg.

The President—Those gentlemen named by the several delegations are appointed by the Chair as members of the Committee on Resolutions pursuant to the resolution adopted.

A delegate from the Convention moved that there be added to the list of States already called the District of Columbia, and that she be allowed a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Another delegate moved to amend by adding—and from each of the Territories, which amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

Mr. H. B. Smith of Virginia—Mr. Chairman, I don't desire to say a word against the Territories or the District of Columbia, or their interests, but I desire to preserve the usages and practices and principles of the Democratic party. It is hardly in accordance with those practices to let the feeble organizations of the Territories come in here and control the action of older and larger States. I, therefore, am opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Nicholas Hathaway of Massachusetts—I move that the resolution of the gentlemen from Connecticut be laid on the table.

The question was put upon the motion to lay on the table and, it was declared carried.

M. B. W. Hanna, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all resolutions pertaining to a platform of principles to be adopted by the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate

Mr. Robert Chried, of New York—I move to amend that they be referred without reading. [Loud cries of "No."]

The question being put on the amendment it was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. D. S. Dyckman, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The Committee on Credentials is now ready to report. The Secetary read the report as follows:

To the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore assembled: Your Committee on Credentials do respectfully report that on a call of States they all report their delegations full with no contested seats, that the number of seats in the Convention is 732, that Texas reports twenty delegates, and your Committee recommend that they be allowed seats on the floor, but only to cast the eight votes to which she is entitled. Your Committee further recommend that the delegates present from the several Territories be entitled to seats on the floor without a vote. Your Committee through their Secretary herewith transmit to the Convention an accurate and corrected list of delegates from the several States of the Union, all of which is now respectfully submitted.

(signed.) D. R. DYCKMAN,
Chairman.

The question was put and the report of the committee agreed to.

Want to Adjourn.

Wm. B. Rankin, of New York moved that the committee adjourn till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Gov. Hoffman, of New York, the Convention voted that when they adjourn they adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Clarkson W. Potter then moved that the Convention adjourn, but the motion was lost.

The National Executive Committee.

On motion of a delegate from Connecticut the Convention then proceeded to call the roll of States alphabetically for the purpose of naming members of the National Convention. The following is a list of the members of the Convention as thus announced:

Alabama, Thomas A. Walker, of Jacksonville; Arkansas, S. R. Bockwell, of Pine Bluffs; California, F. McCoppin, of San Francisco; Connecticut, Wm. H. Barnum, of Lime Rock; Delaware, Chas. Beaster, of Odessa; Florida, Charles E. Dyke, of Tallahassee; Georgia, A. R. Wright, of Augusta; Illinois, Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; Indiana, Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute; Iowa, M. M. Hall, of Dubuque; Kansas, Isaac Eaton, of Leavenworth; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry, of Hartford; Louisiana, H. D. Ogden, of New Orleans; Maine, L. D. M. Swett, of Portland; Maryland, A. Lee Knott, of Baltimore; Massachusetts, F. O. Prince, of Boston; Michigan, W. A. Moore, of Detroit; Minnesota, Wm. Lochren, of Minneapolis; Mississippi, J. H. Sharp, of Columbus; Missouri, John G. Priest, of St. Louis; Nebraska, G. L. Miller, of Omaha; Nevada, Thomas A. Williams, of Virginia City; New Hampshire, M. V. B. Edgerly, of Manchester; New Jersey, T. F. Randolph, of Norristown; New York, A. Schell, of New York City; North Carolina, N. W. Ransom, of Weldon; Ohio, J. G. Johnson, of Columbus; Oregon, R. J. Ladd, of Portland; Pennsylvania, James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford, of Providence North Carolina, Thomas G. Simmons, o Charleston; Tennessee, W. R. Bale, of Nashville; Texas, F. S. Stockdale, of Indianola; Vermont, H. B. Smith, of Milton: Virginia, John Goode, of Norfolk; West Virginia, J. B. Hoge, of Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Geo. H. Paul, of Milwaukee.

When New York was called Governor Hoffman rose and said that Mr. Belmont has presented to the New York delegation a letter declining a reappointment upon the National Executive Committee, and the delegation with entire unanimity presented the name of August Schell. The mention of Mr. Belmont's name was received with cheers, and the announcement of his declination with general expression of regret.

Nearly all the names mentioned were received with applause.

The Pennsylvania nomination of Jas. P. Barr of the Pittsburgh POST, and the selection by Illinois of Cyrus McCormick, called forth rounds of cheers.

Want to Nominate.

A delegate from New York—I move that the Convention do now nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

A gentleman from Indiana—I move that this Convention now adjourn.

The Chairman—Before the putting of that motion I desire to state that the Committee on Resolutions will meet at the room of the New York delegation at the Carrolton House this evening. The National Executive Committee will also meet in this building at eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Hathaway, of Mass—In order to expediate business, I move that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report to the Convention immediately after the hour of assembling to-morrow morning.

The Chair—The motion is not in order, pending a motion to adjourn.

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

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The Cincinnati Platform Adopted as a Whole with an Introduction.

The Committee on Resolutions met to-night at the Carrollton House, all the States being represented.

Mr. A. E. Burr, of Connecticut, occupied the Chair, and Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, acted as Secretary.

The Cincinnati platform having been presented, various amendments were proposed, debated and rejected.

After a three hours' session the Cincinnati platform was adopted without any modification whatever with the following introduction:

We, the Democratic Electors of the United States in National Convention assembled, present the following principles, already proclaimed at Cincinnati, as essential to just government.

All the States voted for the platform as thus prefaced with the exception of Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi and Oregon.

The National Executive Committee.

The National Democratic Executive Committee held a session this evening after the adjournment of the Convention. No official business was considered and the Chairman will not be selected until the meeting of the Committee to-morrow afternoon.

The American Club

of Philadelphia serenaded to-night the Massachusetts delegation at Barnum's Hotel. An immense crowd was collected and eloquent speeches were made by T. J. Gargan of Boston and G. M. Stearns of Springfield, Massachusets.

An immense crowd gathered in Monument Square, and speeches were made from Monument Hotel by a number of gentlemen.

The Impression

prevails among several of the leading members of the National Convention that the Convention will adjourn *sine die* at 2 P. M., to-morrow; that before noon the Convention will proceed to vote, that Greeley will be nominated almost by acclamation, and that in the call of States before Pennsylvania is reached, he will have received a sufficient number of votes for a nomination, when the Keystone State will vote as a unit for him.

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Second Day's Proceedings.

Special to THE POST.]

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

Mr. Doolittle called the Convention to order promptly at 10 o'clock.

The desks were crowded by the recording secretaries and the vast audience awaited, between occasional outbursts of applause, in breathless silence for the ballot to begin.

A vote was had on a preliminary motion relative to the platform, which showed plainly how the Convention stood, but when Alabama was called and her chairman announced twenty votes for Horace Greeley, the whole Convention rose, and cheer after cheer rang through the hall.

State after State cast their vote for Greeley and when Pennsylvania had been called Greeley had more than two-thirds, having over five hundred out of the seven hundred and thirty-two votes.

Nevertheless Mr. Wallace cast the vote as directed—thirty-five for Greeley, twenty-one for Jeremiah S. Black, and two refusing to vote.

Judge Thompson had telegraphed peremptorily to withdraw his name.

The total vote footed up 732, as follows:

Greeley	686
Black	21
Bayard	16
Groesbeck	2
Not voting	7

Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, then arose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT—Pennsylvania which is not only in point of population, but in the integrity and intelligence of her people, the pivotal State of the Union in this contest, asks to be heard.

Mr. Wallace, being indistinctly heard, there were cries of "platform" when on the invitation of the President, he advanced to the stage and continued his remarks as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN—In obedience to the divided public sentiment among the Democracy of the great Commonwealth we represent, a part of this delegation cast its vote against the gentleman who in accordance with the rules and usages of the organization is now its nominee. The men we have sought thus to represent, from their characteristics of race, of teaching, and of thought, are slow to change. They are cautious in movement and steady of purpose, and they regard with distrust and suspicion of any departure from the doctrines their fathers. They have seen no reason why they should reverse their traditions or choose for their leader one who has heretofore been the embodiment of antagonism to every thought and purpose of their minds, but, sir, they are proud of their organization, for they are the men who created it. They desire to perpetuate its existence [applause] that its glorious record and its benefits may be the heritage of their children and they will yield obedience to its discipline. [Applause.]

They will accept the result that the Tribunal of the last resort, the High Court of their party has decreed and in October under the head of a statesman of national reputation will concentrate their forces in an invincible phalanx, that shall smite with destroying power a disorganized and divided enemy.

Pennsylvania, following the standard of the Democracy in the hands of its now accepted candidate, waits to lead the column to victory. [Applause.]

On behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation and by its direction, I move to make the nomination unanimous.

The motion of Mr. Wallace to make the nomination of Mr. Greeley unanimous was received with a storm of applause, delegates and spectators waving their hats and handkerchiefs and manifesting the greatest enthusiasm, the band meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief."

During the excitement a scene representing the White House was displayed at the back of the stage and was loudly cheered.

The President—The motion, made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wallace,) is now in order and the Chair will put it to the Convention. The question now is whether this nomination upon the motion of Pennsylvania shall be made unanimous.

The question was then put to the Convention and unanimously agreed to amid loud cheering.

The Pennsylvania delegation then united on Gratz Brown for the Vice Presidency and after the customary resolutions of thanks the Convention adjourned.

Senator Doolittle is chairman of the committee of one from each State to inform the candidates of their nomination, and Gen. Cass is the member of that Committee from Pennsylvania.

J. C. B.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

[By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The delegates were generally in their seats by ten o'clock. A second brass band, located in the upper gallery, entertained the audience with various airs, of which "Dixie," "My Maryland" and "Yankee Doodle" were especially applauded.

Called to Order.

At a quarter after ten o'clock the Permanent Chairman, Senator Doolittle, called the Convention to order, and called upon Rev. Dr. Layburn, of Baltimore, who addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Chair announced, for the convenience of members of the Convention and the press, that every person rising to make a motion or speak shall announce his name and State.

Mr. Cabell of Arkansas, asked seats by courtesy for five delegates from Arkansas in excess of their number. Agreed to.

The Platform.

Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report a platform, and at his request Reading Clerk Perrine read a report recommending the adoption of the resolutions already adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. [Cheers.]

In order that there should be no misapprehension as to these resolutions, Mr. Barr called for their reading in full to the Convention which was done, each plank in the platform being received with applause. The one term plank was especially well received. Three cheers were given at the close.

The following is the full text:

We, the Democratic Electors of the United States in National Convention assembled, present the following principles, already proclaimed at Cincinnati, as essential to just government.

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political, demanding nothing not right, submitting to nothing wrong.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and franchisements, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago; believing that universal amnesty will result in the complet epacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican Government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a post of honor. To the end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of federal taxation, which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered; the pensions, interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame, or the full rewards of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

Mr. Barr explained that the resolutions were like the Cincinnati platform exactly, nothing added, nothing excluded. This platform was adopted in the committee by all the States except Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon. He moved the adoption of the report, and also moved the previous question.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, inquired whether the previous question, which was another name for gag law, had become the law of a Democratic Convention.

Without noticing the delegate, the Chair said the Convention had adopted the rules of the House of Representatives, so the motion of Mr. Barr was in order and not debatable.

The gentleman from Delaware appealed for the withdrawal of the motion in order to allow a short debate.

Mr. Barr said he felt compelled to decline. [Confusion and calls of question, debate, &c.]

On a motion to sustain the previous question a call of the States was ordered, which resulted in ayes 573, nays 159.

Mr. Hoffman, in casting the united vote of New York in the affirmative, said some of the delegates, himself among the number, were opposed to the previous question.

Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, denied the right of his delegation to cast the vote as a unit, and asked to have his vote recorded "no."

The Chair announced that Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, was now entitled to one hour to debate the resolutions; also that the gentleman from Deleware, Mr. Bayard, appealed for ten minutes.

Mr. Barr conceded his honor to Mr. Bayard as being a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Opposition to the Platform.

Mr. Bayard took the platform and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—If I know anything of the organisation of human opinion, it is that parties have no jurisdiction except that they are means to an honest end. If ever there was need for organization for the purpose of reaching an honest end in this country, God knows it is now. [Applause.] If ever the country needed the honest outspoken sentiment of her people it is now. If ever she needed men to rise above the petty call of party it is now, and, therefore, you show in this assembly no disposition to carp at men for former political differences. You desire to elevate honesty and capability instead of insensibility and utter civil incapability. [Immense applause.]

And how do you propose to do it? Is is not by an appeal to all that is high and noble and honest in human nature? If you do not do so, you are unworthy of the occasion to which you are called. Now I tell you that the Democractic party is the organization which the sense of mankind in this country will point out as the best means through which and by which the political salvation of our country can be wrought. [Applause.] Yet upon this occasion, what have we witnessed? Was it a shrinking of life long Democrats from clasping hands with the honest men of the Liberal Republican party? You have not witnessed that. On the contrary you have witnessed a willingness, scarcely attempted to be suppressed, and a desire to forget the past political and party differences in favor of a great present and a noble and almost holy object.

Now, gentlemen, I ask you in all fairness, shall this great organization, dignified by years and dignified by sacrifices, for the sake of patriotic feeling, not be allowed to have an independent expression of its own honest sentiment? [Applause and cries of "Yes."] What then can be said in favor of the fact that, cut and dried, we shall, without crossing a "t" or dotting an "i," vote down our throats without mastication or digestion, the action of other men, who have not been called into our counsels, however much they may desire to act with us in reference to the common object. [Cries of "no," "no."]

It may be proper for me to state that of the minoirty of the Committee who voted against the adoption of the resolutions, I was one. I am glad, for the sake of my own conscience, that I was one of the minority who opposed the adoption of the Cincinnati platform, a platform containing many things that we respect and adhere to, but much that we desire to modify and correct, but I think it becoming the dignity of this grand national organization of nearly three millions of freemen, or those who deem themselves freemen, that we should at least be permitted to have an unrestrained, moderate, straightforward expression of our own opinions, without having the words of other men, unchosen by us, forced down our throats. [Cheers and hisses.]

Now, gentlemen, I ask that you will not demand of this Convention that the expression which you shall give shall not be merely the cut and dried language of another, but it shall be the expression of the unterrified, the outspoken wishes of the Democratic party itself. Are we not entitled to it? I consider that we are, and for that reason I did constantly move amendments which were utterly rejected. The technicalities of parliamentary law were adopted to exclude them and we stand here to-day and shall probably, according to the expression of this assembly, go before the country without, for the first time in our history, an independent expression of its cherished sentiments. Is the Convention ready for it? I am not. When I was born the Democratic party was in existence. The hope of my youth, the first vote of my manhood and the best exertions of my heart and brain ever since have been given for its support. [Applause.] I do not wish to abandon it now. I do not wish to see a great majority merged in the voice and clad in the garb of that which is after all a small minority compared to our own force. It is not just, it is not wise to ask it, and I tell you, gentlemen of the Convention, that your constituents will demand from you why you have not expressed your sentiments by your own voice. I speak here for the people of my State. I will try to represent them. I am here to give my best judgment for the benefit of my country. It is only by the conflict of honest opinions that justice and good sense can be wrought out. I therefore say that I think this Convention would do much more wisely to express its own sentiments and not as I have said adopt, cut and dried without mastication or digestion, the sentiments of others.

Now Mr. President, look at the facts before the country. What is it that to-day puts us morally in chains? Is it not interference by the Federal Government in the local concerns of States? Is it not tyranny and usurpation, which under the garb of Constitutional amendments under the garb of statutes passed in alleged accordance with those amendments throttle to-day the voice of the American people? I ask you how came it that men of war with guns ready shotted and run out for action, were placed at the foot of your peaceful streets two years ago, on the day of your election? What brought the vessels of war with that American flag of which we are so proud at the masthead? What brought them at the foot of your peaceful streets ready to sweep from the highways of your city citizens engaged in their peaceful and orderly avocations, should the word of command be given? What brought a military expedition with all the formality of war with munitions fixed and unfixed and with rations for so many days, with all preparations of a hostile military expedition? What brought that into the heart of the great city of New York two years ago? I will tell you; it was the exercise by Congress of a pretended power under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, that were intended to crush the South and it reacted upon the North, and the North must be stricken down by the same power that has prostrated the unhappy South in the dust. Gentlemen, I appeal to you that on this subject there should be some expression of our own upon the subject. If feeling for our Southern brethern will not tempt you to it, let human selfishness dictate to you that you must think of them in order that you may guard yourselves. Why is there not some expression upon this subject by this assembly?

After all is this not the great point. Give us a free election, an election undisturbed by Federal money, by Federal threats, by Federal officials, by Federal bayonets. Unchain the hearts of the American people and let them vote freely and then we will have rulers who shall bring us peace and put an end to the questions which are now agitating the country. [Applause.] Why do you seek to enter upon past issues? Your platform does so. You are asking men now to deny the vote that they gave two and three years ago on the subject of these amendments. Why ask it? Why insist upon it? If the issues are as settled as your Chairman has declared, why do you resuscitate them and put them forward for the purpose of disturbing a plain straight forward issue between tyranny and freedom, between limited government and unqualified despotism? [Applause.]

Mr. President, I wish some one in better physical health, than I am, would urge this view upon you, for I have broken down and say it proudly, have broken down in the public service and from no other cause. [Applause] I know there is neither time nor opportunity within this hour for the decision of the great principles to which I have barely adverted; but I do say it was becoming, it was right and proper that this Convention of the Democratic party should speak with its own voice and for itself; and believe me there will be grave disappointment on the part of the great constituency we here represent, if this expression shall not be given. If your judgment is against it, I must yield to that judgment, though I cannot give my formal assent to it.

I also demand of this Convention that the question shall be put separately upon these various articles, upon which we are called to vote. I do not propose to detain this Convention as I have said the condition of my health forbids it, but I have to utter my protest against this adoption of the language of a platform framed by other men, not of the same political faith with the Convention. [Applause.]

On the call of States

The Previous Question Was Sustained.

Following is the vote on the previous question:

States.	Yes.	No.
Alabama	10	10
Arkansas	12	0
California	11	1
Connecticut	12	16
Delaware	6	2
Florida	11	0
Georgia	1	21
Illinois	42	0
Indiana	30	0
Iowa	22	0
Kansas	10	9
Kentucky	24	0
Louisiana	6	10
Maine	14	0
Maryland	14	2
Massachusetts	24	0
Michigan	22	0
Minnesota	10	0
Mississippi	0	16
Missouri	26	4
Nebraska	6	0
Nevada	0	6
New Hampshire	10	0
New Jersey	0	10
New York	70	0
North Carolina	20	0
Ohio	44	0
Oregon	0	6
Pennsylvania	37	21
Rhode Island	0	8
South Carolina	3	11
Tennessee	24	0
Texas	0	16
Vermont	16	0
Virginia	0	22
West Virginia	3	2
Wisconsin	2	0
Total	525	182

The Amendments.

Mr. Connor, of South Carolina, said he regretted there should have been any difference of opinion. All other issues should be merged in a single one of defeating the re-election of the present national administration. He said the reconstruction acts and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments had been accepted; and public opinion was higher than the Government, and superior to any declarations by the Conventions. [Applause]. There was nothing left us in the issue now but to save the nation from destruction by corruption. He reviewed rapidly and criticised the foreign policy of the administration, and urged the union of the whole nation to defeat the unhallowed purposes and the shiftless policy of the present Government.

His allusion to the prospective election of Greeley and Brown was received with great applause, and alluding to the fifteenth amendment he said he would be the last man to attempt to wrest from four millions of freemen the right of suffrage. [Great applause.]

Judge Reagan, of Texas, followed and said it was supposed among his people that the Democratic party could not succeed at this election with a distinct Democratic party, therefore they had come here to unite with their brethren from the whole country in effecting such arrangements as will unite Democrats with all honest opponents of the Administration. It was wisdom, therefore, to take the Cincinnati platform, why refuse to accept the situation and make the best of it.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, asked if it was admissable to take a separate vote on each resolution.

The Chair answered "no," as the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. Barksdale—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention, to a decision of the vote. Cries of no, no.

McRea of Tennessee, made efforts to obtain the floor, and was finally recognized by the Chair and proceeded with excited protests against the cutting off of debate. Cries of "Sit down," "Call roll," 'Call roll."

The Platform Adopted.

The roll of States was called on the main question—adoption of platform, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 662; nays, 70.

At the close of the call, when Delaware voted "no," there were loud hisses. The Chair appealed to the Convention to treat with respect the vote of any and every State. The delegates said that the disturbance was in the galleries.

Before the vote was announced permission was asked by the Chairman of the Alabama delegation to make an explanain the change of vote.

Alabama Explains.

Objection being made the Chairman ruled that while Alabama had a right to change her vote he could not explain.

Subsequently unanimous consent being accorded, Mr. Shorter, of Alabama took two minutes to explain that there were in the pending resolution some statements which some of his delegates could not endorse without an explanation; having said this he changed Alabama's vote from 12 ayes and 8 nays, to 20 ayes. [Cheers.]

Following is the vote in detail:

States.	Yes.	No.
Alabama	20	0
Arkansas	12	0
California	12	0
Connecticut	12	0
Delaware	0	6
Florida	6	2
Georgia	3	19
Illinois	42	0
Indiana	30	0
Iowa	22	0
Kansas	10	0
Kentucky	24	0
Louisiana	16	0
Maine	14	0
Maryland	16	0
Massachusetts	26	0
Michigan	22	0
Mississippi	7	9
Minnesota	10	0
Missouri	28	2
Nebraska	6	0
Nevada	6	0
Mew Hampshire	10	0
New Jersey	9	9
New York	70	0
North Carolina	20	7
Ohio	44	0
Oregon	0	6
Pennsylvania	51	7
Rhode Island	8	0
South Carolina	14	0
Tennessee	24	0
Texas	16	0
Vermont	10	0
Virginia	22	0
West Virginia	8	2
Wisconsin	20	0
Total	662	70

Gov. Hoffman Speaks for the Germans of New York.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, presented a petition of 15,000 Germans of the city of New York, which was read by the Secretary, it recommends the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and expresses the belief that they will receive the party support of the Germans regardless of past party affiliations, as the best nominations that can be made, and asked that Greeley be nominated on the first ballot. [Cheers.]

Proceeding to Ballot for President.

Mr. Ray, of Indiana, offered a resolution to proceed to vote by States for candidates for President and Vice President.

Mr. Cox, of New York' offered an amendment providing that on the calling of each State its chairman shall state how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be taken. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted viva voce.

Horace Greeley Nominated.

Mr. Snowhook, of Illinois, here sent up the name of Horace Greeley, as the Democratic candidate for President, amid enthusiastic cheering.

The Balloting Begins.

The roll of States was called with the following result:

Whole vote cast	732
Greeley	686
Bayard	16
Black	21
Groesbeek	2
Blank	8

The Vote in Detail.

STATES.	GREELEY	BLACK	BAYARD	GROESBECK	NOT VOTING.
Alabama	20				
Arkansas	12				
California	12				
Connecticut	12				
Delaware			6		
Florida	6				2
Georgia	18				4
Illinois	42				
Indiana	30				
Iowa	22				
Kansas	10				
Kentucky	24				
Louisiana	16				
Maine	14				
Maryland	16				
Massachusetts	26				
Michigan	22				
Minnesota	10				
Mississippi	16				
Missouri	30				
Nebraska	6				
Nevada	6				
New Hampshire	10				
New Jersey	9		9		
New York	70				
North Carolina	20				
Ohio	44				
Oregon	6				
Pennsylvania	35	21			2
Rhode Island	8				
South Carolina	14				
Tennessee	24				
Texas	10				
Vermont	10				
Virginia	22				
West Virginia	8			2	
Wisconsin	20				

The Vote by States for President.

When the Convention proceeded to vote for candidates for President, the Chairman of the Delegations mentioned below made the following remarks in announcing the vote of their States:

Alabama.

The Chairman of the delegation from Alabama cast her twenty votes for Horace Greeley of New York. This being the first vote cast, the name of Horace Greeley called forth a tremendous burst of applause, the entire audience rising and waving their hats, handkerchiefs and fans, the ladies in the galleries and boxes joining in the demonstration. After several minutes of intense excitement had elapsed three rousing cheers were given for Horace Greeley, and when the Secretary announced the result of the vote the cheering was renewed.

Delaware.

The Chairman of the Delaware delegation—For reasons personal to himself, one member of our delegation desires to vote for a different person from what the majority has fixed upon. That person is Senator Bayard, of our own State, but the majority of the delegation have overruled him and have instructed me to cast the vote of Delaware for her own son, Hon. James A. Bayard—six votes. [Applause.]

Illinois.

Illinois—Mr. President, Illinois is here to contribute her aid to save the country rather than to sustain a party. She casts her 42 votes for the philosopher, statesman and patriot, Horace Greeley. [Great applause.[

Indiana.

Indiana—Mr. President, in the incipiency of this great political revolution, Indiana was the first to recognize its necessity, and feel its mighty impulses, and recognizing Horace Greeley, the distinguished statesman of New York, as a fit representative of this great movement, she cast thirty votes for Horace Greeley. [Great applause.]

Mississippi.

Mississippi—It is inscribed on the platform above your head "Peace and Good Will." Mississippi accepts these as the watchwords of the campaign and casts her sixteen votes for the illustrious apostle of peace and good will Horace Greeley. [Great applause.]

Missouri.

Missouri—I am instructed by the delegation from Missouri to cast her thirty votes for Horace Greeley, of New York, and to say in addition thereto that Missouri will give the largest majority for Horace Greeley of any State in the Union. [Immense applause.]

New Jersey.

New Jersey—The delegation from New Jersey have instructed me to cast nine votes for James A. Bayard, of Delaware, [great cheering] and nine votes for Horace Greeley, of New York. [Renewed cheering.]

New York.

As New York was called the entire delegation rose with Governor Hoffman at their head, and for a moment the Convention was hushed, and profound silence reigned. Then the Convention rose with three ringing cheers for New York, followed by three more for Gov. Hoffman. The Governor attempted to speak but the applause at once was renewed in every quarter of the house, cheer followed cheer, and the galleries rose, the audience waiving their hands and handkerchiefs, while the enthusiasm became irrepressible. After three attempts to be heard Gov. Hoffman said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—It was my intention, as it was the wish of the delegation which I represent, that I should simply rise and cast the vote of New York without a word of comment, and I should have adhered to this intention if it had not been for two things, which have taken place within the last few minutes. One was the declaration of the gentleman from Missouri, that that State would give Horace Greeley the largest majority of any State in the Union. [Applause.] I have great respect for the men who have redeemed her. I have great respect for the gallantry of all the parties who have inaugurated this great Liberal movement in this country, but I tell him and I tell you and I ask him to take it kindly, that New York will give a larger majority for H. Greeley than all the votes which Missouri shall cast. [Tremendous applause.]

Here is another reason. I have heard with regret the votes cast here this forenoon, cast for a gentleman for whom I have the highest respect, but which seem to run counter to the general sentiment of the Democratic party and it is for that reason now that I say a word. I desire to make an appeal to the gentlemen who have cast these votes. New York is a Democratic State. [Great cheering.] During the war half the time she held a Democratic Governor, and five times since by a great vote of her people she has elected the Democratic State ticket, though the Legislative branch was lost at the last election on local causes. The Legislative power was so abused that the people will not permit it to be lost again. [More cheering.] I stand here therefore as the representative of this Democratic State having within its borders more than four hundred thousand Democratic voters, and when we consent to sacrifice the prejudice of the past and lay all upon a common altar for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony to our common country, the voice of New York, we respectfully submit, is entitled to consideration. We do not make this appeal for the sake of regaining power at home. We have that already. We want to redeem the country. We see enthroned at Washington a power that is stretching its strong arm all over the country seeking to take in its grasp not only all powers of Federal Government but all rights of local government which thrusts the military in the face of the judiciary, which suspends the writ of habeas corpus and which exercises everywhere tyrannical power. To overcome this central power the Democracy of New York, believing in her heart, in her soul, that the welfare of the whole country demands the selection of the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention, are willing to make the sacrifice of their own prejudices, and they ask their friends from other States to do the same. [Tremendous applause.] I cast the seventy votes of New York for Horace Greeley. [Renewed applanse.]

Ohio.

Ohio—The delegation from Ohio strong in the faith that in November the vote of Ohio will be in favor of Horace Greeley and now united in hearty good will, directed me to cast the votes of Ohio, forty-four in number, for Horace Greeley. [Applause. A voice in the gallery, "Bully from Ohio."]

Tennessee.

Tennessee—Mr. President, in less than a week after the nomination of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown at Cincinnati the Democracy of Tennessee assembled in Convention. There was doubt and hesitancy reigning throughout the Union as to what should be the course of the Democracy, when the Tennessee Democracy drawing inspiration from the tomb of the Hermitage [applause,] took the responsibility of delaring that it meant the high duty of every patriot in the land to support the Cincinnati ticket. ["Good," "Good."] Tennessee was the first to clasp the hand that was extended at Cincinnati, and it now to-day warmly repeats that clasp. Tennessee then, who has given three Presidents to the Union, casts her twenty-four votes for Horace Greeley of New York, and I desire to say to the gentlemen from Missouri, and to the gentlemen from New York, as Tennessee was the first to put this ball in motion, she proposes to enter the contest with them and give the candidates of this convention a larger majority than either. [Laughter and applause.]

Virginia.

The Chairman—Virginia desires to signalize in the most emphatic manner her cordial approval and sympathy with the great movement of pacification and liberation which was inaugurated at Cincinnati, which is now pushed on by a great outburst of public sentiment, and which will meet a glorious ratification by the brilliant election triumph which we are to have in November next, and I am now impelled by the remarks of the gentlemen from New York [Gov. Hoffman] to say a word to these Southern gentlemen, who have shown some reluctance to take part in the great movement I want to say to them that Virginia stood by them and sympathized with them in the dark days of the past. Virginia felt for them and acted with them; and now that the glorious dawn of a better day is brightening in the Eastern sky, we appeal to our friends from Mississippi, Kentucky and elsewhere to come forward and take their position with Virginia, fight this fight out side by side with her, and share with her in the great triumph, which we are to have at the polls in November next, [applause,] and now, as the strongest evidence she can give of her sympathy with these movements, Virginia casts her twenty-two votes for Horace Greeley, of New York.

West Virginia.

When the name of West Virginia was called, the Chairman of the delegation said:

Mr. President, West Virginia casts two votes for Hon. Wm. Groesbeck, the other eight for the next President of the United States, Horace Greeley, not because of what he knows about party, but because he desires to preserve the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Horace Greeley's Nomination Made Unanimous on Motion of Pennsylvania.

After the Chair had announced the result of the ballot, Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, took the platform and was received with cheers. He said that, in obedience to the division of public politics in his State, their delegation had cast part of their vote against the gentleman who, by all the uses and customs of the Democratic party, is now its nominee for the Presidency. They would yield to its decision, and accept the result which the great high court of appeal of the party had decreed. In conclusion, by the instructions of his delegation, he moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done amid wild cheers and the music of the "Battle Cry of Freedom."

Gov. B. Gratz Brown Nominated for Vice President.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President with the following result:

B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri	71
J. W. Stevens, of Kentucky	
Not voting	1

The Vice Presidential Roll Call.

On the call of States for the vote for Vice President the following remarks were made:

Illinois.

The Chairman of the Delegation of the State of the Illinois casts her forty-two votes for the "Chevalier Bayard," of the Republican party, a man who is as a wise in counsel, as he is brave in action, B. Gratz Brown of Missouri. Like a Spartan he went to battle to bring the trophies of victory, or to be brought back on his shield. [Applause.]

Kentucky.

The Chairman of the Kentucky delegation—B. G. Brown is the choice of our State, Mr. Chairman, and we know him to be a man of courage and patriotism, and we feel that in this campaign he will be supported by the good army of the people. Let me say to the gentlemen from New York, Missouri and Tennessee, that we accept the challenge as to who shall give the biggest majority and pledge for this ticket of Greeley and Brown the entire white vote of the State and a great part of the black. [Great cheering.] Kentucky casts for B. G. Brown twenty-four votes.

The blank votes for the Vice Presidency were cast by Florada, New Jersey and West Virginia.

Upon the announcement of the nomination the "Battle Cry of Freedom", was given by the band, followed by "Hail to the Chief." When the music ended the scene was lowered at the end of the stage, presenting a view of the White House, which was greeted with great applause.

After the roll was called on the nomination for Vice President, on motion of Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, the nomination was made unanimous.

The Committee to Notify the Candidate of their Nomination.

Mr. Bauck, of Wisconsin, moved a resolution appointing a committee of one from each State, to be named by their respective delegations, to apprise the candidates of their nomination.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, moved to amend by adding that the President of the Convention be chairman. Agreed to.

The following were named by their respective delegations as said Committee:

Jas. R. Doolittle, Chairman; Alabama, F. W. Sykes; Arkansas, J. C. McCabe; California, J. G. Downey; Connecticut, Burr; Delaware, E. S. Martin; Florida, C. W. Jones; Georgia, W. A. Hawkins; Illinois, A. H. Miller; Indiana, Wm. Ray; Iowa, J. D. Thompson; Kansas, T. P. Fenton; Kentucky, B. Magoffin; Louisiana, G. Campbell; Maine, J. C. Madigan; Maryland, Jno. Leo. Carroll; Massachusetts, J. G. Abbott; Michigan, Geo. Bunce; Minnesota, Wm. Lee; Mississippi, E. O. Sykes; Missouri, H. Brockman; Nebraska, J. Crawford; Nevada, S. D. Wyman; New Hampshire, C.G. Chandler; New Jersey, A. A. Hardenburg; New York, Jas. S. Thayer; North Carolina, A. M. Sculls; Ohio, J. A. McMapan; Oregon, Blank; Pennsylvania, W. A. Wallace; Rhode Island, A. Sprague; South Carolina, Jas. Chestnut; Tennessee, Jno. O. Burch; Texas, A. Smith; Vermont, L. Robinson; Virginia, Jno. L. Wayne; West Virginia, Wm. McCalvert; Wisconsin, J. S. Weil.

Honors to New York and Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted that on the adjournment of the Convention it would with music escort the New York and Missouri delegations to their quarters.

The Next Convention—Thanks.

A resolution was adopted leaving the place of the next Convention to be decided by the National Committee; also a resolution of thanks to John T. Ford; to Frederick Raine, and to Baltimore for courtesies; also thanks to Mr. Doolittle for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the Convention.

Mr. Thayer, of New York, made a few remarks, eulogistic of Greeley.

The Chairman returned thanks, for their kind expression towards him, and invoked the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of the Convention.

Mr. Hines, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to the Recording Secretary. Adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the Sergeant-at-arms and other officers was adopted, and also to Mr. Prince, Secretary of the National Committee.

At 1:30 the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Committee to Notify the Candidates of their Nomination.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the Committee appointed to notify Greeley and Brown of their nomination by the Convention held a meeting, J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, and L. P. Fenton, Secretary, and appointed the following Sub-Committee to prepare a letter to the nominees to be presented to the full Committee.

James S. Thayer, of New York, Judge J. C. Abbott, of Massachusetts, James Chestney, of South Carolina, John C.

Continued on Eighth Page.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SUNSTROKE.

How "Not" to Get Struck—Symptoms, Remedies, &c.

As we have had several cases of sunstroke here within a few days and as the number will doubtless increase with the warm weather, a few suggestions as to remedies, symptoms, &c., may not be inappropriate.

In the case of ordinary sunstroke the subject, after more or less distinct warnings, in the shape of such premonitory symptoms as headache, disordered vision, intense weariness, &c., becomes unconscious, sometimes suddenly, sometimes more gradually. The laborer will fall senseless in the street, in the hospital the comrades of a sick man will have their attention attracted by his heavy breathing, only too find that natural sleep has passed by insensible degress into fatal coma or stupor. With this insensibility there is always associated intense heat of the skin. To the hand the surface feels intensely hot. The surface may or may not be pale; very often it is dusky, with a livid, bluish purple hue. The eyes are sometimes dull, with the leaden hue of approaching death. The pupils at first are generally contracted; in the later stages they are often widely dilated. With these symptons of intense fever are others betokening nervous disturbance. In some cases these are of the nature of paralysis, the patient lying apparently in the deepest sleep. In another and perhaps more common class of cases the unconscious patient is simply restless, muttering incoherent words, tossing about on the bed, showing, perhaps, also signs of local paralysis. Whatever be the form of the attack, generally as the minutes pass the symptoms are intensified; the quick pulse of the first onset becomes more and more feeble, the labored breathing noisy and stentorious, the surface darker as respiration fails, and death at last is brought about by asphyxia, or sometime by the almost consentaneous fading away of respiration and circulation.

The one great symptom—the centre of the group in all forms of the disease—is the high temperature. If the skin be cool the case is not sunstroke.

When the true nature of the disease is known, the method of treatment becomes most obvious, and we lear not merely what to do, but also what not to do. As heat is the cause of the symytoms, common sense points to the abstraction of the heat in some way as the mode of cure.

Whatever is to be done in this disease must be done quickly. Clinical as well as experimental observation enforces this doctrine. There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is, fortunately, one criterion so easy of application that every one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt bosom, and lay the hand upon his chest; if the skin be cool you may rest assured that whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin is burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to the waist, and bucket after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return, or the inteuse heat of the surface decidedly abates.

This view is not only correct from a scientific standpoint, but is an eminently common sense view of the case. While we do not believe that every man should be his own physician, we insist on it that every one should know something of the symptoms, remedies, &c., of sunstroke, particularly as in many cases fatality comes from the delay in waiting for a physician, or in not acting promptly on the foregoing suggestions.

HOLIDAY HAPPENINGS.

Accidents and Incidents of the "Fourth."

Independance day dispite the threatening skies of the early forenoon and fresh shower after dinner, was generaly observed; and was characterized by less accidents and more drinking than on any previous "Fourth."

About 8 o'clock on the evening of the "Fourth," Mrs. Wm. M. Gornily received a shot in the neck from three young lads who were practicing with a pistol in the vicinity of the "cut" near Neville street, Thirteenth ward. The ball was extracted by a physician. The wound is not considered serious.

Dr. Thorn of the Eleventh ward had his eyebrows "singed" and forehead scorched by holding his head and a lighted cigar too near to the touchhole of the "Greeley 12 pounder" at the Bill Phillips Engino House.

A cutting affray occured at the Eastern Exchange on the Fourth at East Liberty. A quarrel commenced in the bar room between two men, both intoxicated. After a brief verbal disturbance one drew a knife and cut the other ten or twelve times about the back and shoulders. The wounded man bled profusely, but the character of the injuries could not be learned. It is thought he was not dangerously cut. No arrests.

The Fourth passed off very quietly on the South Side.

Several lively scrimmages occurred at the Monitor Grove picnic on the Fourth. Although no one was dangerously injured, quite a number returned to the city with blackened eyes and sore heads.

At the Linden Grove picnic on the Fourth officer Burger tackled a man who was demonstrating on the crowd with a knife. The man turned on the officer, and before he could be prevented had cut him in the back of the neck.

At the Wm. Phillips Engine House a boy, in discharging a pistol, discharged, at the same moment, the first joint of one of his fingers from all further service. Dr. Thorn dressed the wound.

A lad named John Fenton, residing on Fulton street, was at the Linden grove picnic and, in the course of his jubilation, accidentally shot the end off one of his fingers.

A painful accident occurred to Mrs. Goehring of Mount Washington, yesterday afternoon. Some children were exploding glycerine torpedoes, when she stopped and picked up a portion of one which had not been entirely destroyed, and commenced to roll it between the thumb and forefinger of the hand when it exploded, carrying away the top of the thumb and lacerating the flesh.

Early on the morning of the Fourth Charlie Alston, son of Mr. John Alston, who resides on North alley, Allegheny, was accidentally shot by his brother. The boys were firing at a mark near the corner of Federal street, and had the pistol loaded with slugs. The weapon was prematurely discharged, and one of the slugs struck the younger brother in the right breast, penetrating the right lung. Drs. Cole, Mabon and Dickson, were summoned and dressed the wound, but the ball could not be found. The boy was reported ina critical condition yesterday.

During the afternoon of the Fourth a barouch, containing two young Penn street, when the driver observed that one of the forward wheels of the vehicle was coming off. A street car was following the barouche, and the driver of the carriage, stopping his horses, signalled the car driver to stop, and then got off to replace the wheel. The street car colided, when the carriage horses took fright and dashed away before their driver could take any measures to prevent them. They ran furiously up the street until they overtook an ice wagon. A front wheel of the ice wagon, and the carriage was thereby brought to a sudden stop. The horses broke loose from the carriage and dashed away at a 2:40 rate. The ladies, fortunately were not injured.

On the afternoon of the Fourth while Mr. Neeley, who resides at West Liberty, was driving home, his horse ran away and he was thrown from his buggy. When picked up he was insensible, and upon examination it was found that he had received an ugly wound on the back of the head. The accident occurred near the Bell tavern.

OUR LUMBER SUPPLY.

The Allegheny Lumber Region Becoming Exhausted.

Chiefly on account of the enormous supply needed for the large and growing want of this market, the supply in the Alleghany Lumber Regions is in danger of becoming inadequate to the demand.

Pittsburgh alone consumes not less than 100,000,000 of feet per annum, and while not much more than that quantity has passed down the Allegheny this season, one half of it has gone to markets below, leaving Pittsburgh about 50,000,000 feet short, which she must procure from Michigan and Canada, as she is now doing, except in the case of poplar and walnut which comes from the West.

The pine of the Allegheny region is nearly all cut away. The greatest supply is now coming from the Clarion and Red Bank—not less than three quarters of all that comes down to or passes Pittsburgh. And careful estimates show that at the present rate of cutting five years will absorb the greatest portion of what is now left. The lumber supplies of the Mononghela are so trifling, compared with what has been received from the Allegheny that it is not unfrequently the case the Monongaheta has to draw on her sister river for sustenance.

The history of lumbering by water is nearly at an end. It follows, therefore, that the rail, which has of late done so much of it, will be called into still greater requisition, and that, unless new fields south and south-west of us are opened, Pittsburgh may expect a material advance in the cost of this commodity.

Since pine has grown scarce, the hemlock is coming into more general use for lumber, but as yet the principal portion of it manufactured has been shipped east by rail. At the gradually increasing rate it is being cut, the supply will not extend over a period of more than twenty years.

Sunstroke.

Yesterday about noon a lady named Miss Annie Kelly was seen to fall on Fifth avenue, near High street. She picked up and conveyed to a drug store in the vicinity and everything possible done to restore her, but without avail. Finally she was removed to the Homoepathic Hospital on Second avenue for treatment.

Wm. Ley a resident of No. 34 Main street Allegheny and a member of the firm of Martin Ley & Bro., stone masons, was overcome by the heat on the Fourth of July but recovered somewhat. On Saturday he sank again and on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock he expired from the effects of the stroke. Mr. Ley was well known and highly respected as an honest and energetic citizen. The Coroner was notified, but failed to put in an appearance and no inquest was held.

Sudden Death.

Acting Coroner Alderman McMasters on Sunday evening held an inquest on the John Mooney, who died suddedly at his boarding house near Twenty-eighth street, on Friday last. A verdict was rendered of death from excessive use of intoxicating beverage. Deceased was about fifty years of age and does not appear to have any friends in this city.

Great Western Gun Works,

Among the many places in the city, at which firearms can be purchased, there is none that can be considered more reliable than the Great Western Gun Works of Mr. J. H. Johnston, No. 179 Smithfield street, (sign of the big gun.) Mr. J. is a veteran at the gunsmithing business, and adds to a life long experience the enterprising quality of adopting for the benefit of his patrons the latest improvements, have received the latest imprvements, that have received the endorsement of ordnance experts.

His establisment is stocked with a large supply of breach-loading, double and single barrel shot guns, revolvers, pistols, caps, powders, shot, wads, flasks, pouches, gun material; in fact every required article in this line of sporting goods. The varieties of each class of goods range in price from the most moderate to the costliest, but for every article he charges only fair living rates, and invites a comparison of prices.

His facilities for repairing are of the amplest description. All orders by mail for wares in his line will receive the earliest possible attention, and goods will be sent by express to any desired point. All his work is guaranteed as strictly standard. jy4d&w

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Junipe Ta Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Trusses! Trusses !! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw

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A horrible case of malpractice has been developed at Morrisiana, N. Y. Bridget Erdmold, wife of a German laborer, and her unborn child died from the operations of a midwife named Browm, while a Dr. McIlroy, who attended the dying woman, is said to have given a burial certificate with a full knowledge of the crime.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Somerset *Democrat* will appear in an enlarged form next week.

BUTTER is down to 18 and 20 cents per pound, in Oxford, Chester county.

CONNELLSVILLE and vicinity has its patriotism thoroughly aroused. Picnic's to the right of us, "picnic's" to the left of us; and pip nip's all 'round us.

GREELEY says there will be no doughnut crop this year. He says the cold March weather killed all the buds on the dough trees.—*Hanover Citizen.*

THE Treasurer of Bucks county last week paid the sum of $4,500 for keeping prisoners from Bucks county in the Eastern Penitentiary for the year 1871.

LAST Sunday the 130th anniversary of the establishment of the Moravian congregation in Bethlehem, was celebrated by the annual lovefeast in the Moravian Church at that place. The organization was effected on Thursday, Jund 25, 1742. A Moravian congregation was organized at Nazareth same date, 1747.—*Easton Sentinel.*

THE Bethlehem *Times* says Weaversville, in Allen township, claims "The father of all willow trees" in the country. This tree is situated in the yard of the Fountain House (by the way one of the finest country hostelries in the State, over which our friend Davy Heller presides, assisted by his son Ephriam,) and, we think, justly claimed to be the largest tree in the county, measuring 38 feet in circumference, which the same, we are free to maintain, is not slow for a willow tree.

OHIO NEWS.

PAY your little outstanding earthly bills, and don't romance about the falling dues of heaven.—*Wyandot Union.*

JAMES JONES, west of Marion, has a hen that lays her eggs in a nest made in the top of an apple tree. It is not clear whether this is strictly in accordance with Greeley's idea of raising eggs.—*Marion Mirror.*

WE have seen a circular to a country, postmaster in this county, from the National Grant Club in New York, demanding him to remit $3 for campaign purposes. It says the expenses of the campaign will be enormous—that thousands of "banners and special trains" are to be paid for besides the expenses of speakers.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

A MAN in Hocking county recently tried to commit suicide by hanging and made a failure. He pealed a strip of bark, climed a sapling, tied one end of the bark around his neck, the other to the limb on which he was sitting, swung off, the bark broke, the man backed out, and went home with a sore neck.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

President Grant's wife has returned to Long Branch on Saturday night after seeing their young son Ulysses off for Europe.

The looking glass manufactory of Sanford & Bon, at Syracuse, New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. Loss $60,000 to $100,000.

Mayo's tobacco factory at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss $60,000. Insured. During the fire a young lady dropped dead in her chamber from excitement.

A gravel train on the Central Railroad while backing up to a bridge at Spirit Creek, near Augusta, Ga., ran off the track, emptying in the creek. One colored man was killed and four others wounded.

At Hoboken one Bedenbender has been expelled from the Quarter Club on a charge of having embezzled five hundred dollars of the Charity Testimonial to a Chicago sufferer named Conrad Schmidt.

The father of the girl Elliot, who was murdered by her mother in New York on Friday, had been on three weeks strike and dissipation. This is said to have driven the mother crazy.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., on Saturday morning, says that a freight train collided with another train at the east end of the bridge, and several cars were wrecked and the conductor was badly injured.

In the address of Hon. James P. Holcomb made before the Virginia Military Institute, he said: "The government thrust upon us by force we now accept, without any abandonment of principles, from choice. The future of the South lies in union. Without it, many sections, South Carolina, for example, would relapse into the barbarism of the West India provinces. Time and magnanimity will restore friendship."

A Port au Prince letter states that two German men-of-war, after threatening the town with bombardment, and seizing two Haytien men-of-war, both schooners, finally left after the German commander was paid three thousand pounds cash, as indemnity for damages to German citizens for outrages by the Haytiens. The Haytien Legislature has agreed to pay the American claims in twenty years. The Americans are about petitioning their government to send naval vessels to follow the example of the Germans.

Budd Doble, driver of Goldsmith Maid has published a challenge offering to test Goldsmith Maid against Bonner's horses, Derter and Joe Elliott, best three in five with weights up and subject to all rules for from $5,000 to $50,000 the race to take place at Prospect Park or any Massachusetts, Pennsylvania or New York course and the challenge to be open one week.

The New York shad propagation establishment on the Hudson was broken up this morning on account of the intense heat. Seth Green sent westward to-day 25,000 shad to be put in the head waters of the Mississippi as an experiment, at the request of Spencer G. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries.

Shad for the Great Rivers.

The Rochester *Union* of the 26th ult., says: Yesterday, Seth Green brought to Syracuse 20,000 young shad, which he deposited in Onondaga lake. These shad may remain in the lake or ascend to its tributaries, or they may run out by the Oswego river into Lake Ontario, to return again or elsewhere. An urgent request has made of Mr. Green by Spencer F. Baird, Esq., United States Commissioner of Fisheries, that he will undertake the work of stocking with shad the principal rivers of the United States. Congress made an appropriation of $15,000 for this purpose. The season has so far advanced that it is impossible for Mr. Green to undertake the the work. He has, however, consented to do something this year by way of experiment. He intends to send in a day or two about 40,000 young shad to the head of navigable waters on the Mississippi above St Paul. It is possible that Mr. Green may find an opportunity to put a quantity of shad in the Allegheny, a tributary of the Mississippi. The fish can be taken from the Hudson to Orleans in a few hours.

Be Careful.

Just now everything is favorable for destructive conflagrations. The intense heat of the sun beating down upon shingle roofs dries them into a condition that catches and retains fire, that would be entirely innocent at other seasons of the year. The same influence operates upon greasy rags, cloths saturated with oil, turpentine, varnish, paint, &c., and causes them to take fire by what is called "spontaneous combustion." Every one, therefore, should be extra careful. Holes and corners under stairways and nooks in dark closets should be looked after, and all the old concealed rags and rubbish cleared. There are many substances such as those we have already indicated that will generate heat enough to develop into active fire, under the high temperature of the last two or three days, and no such offal or rubbish or rags or clothes should be left in dark, neglected corners. Paint shops, varnish rooms, machine rooms, where cotton waste is used for wiping off oiled machinery, drug shops, chemical warehouses, distilleries, &c., require particular attention. When wood work is dried until it is almost charred, and there is at the same time a short supply of water, it would requrie but a small fire and a high wind to produce a destructive conflagration.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

What Remains.

A correspondent of a Republican journal puts it thus:

What remains of the Republican party? Not even the consciousness of degradation. It seems to be taken for granted that the whole American people have fallen with them; that they represent the fair American tendency and morality; and that they are about to be clothed with a new lease of power for having done so well under their great temptations! Washington kept his hands free from gifts and was the unanimous choice of the people for re-election. Grant fills his hands with gifts, and is the unanimous choice of the gift-makers and politicians. He has split his own party; from Maine to Oregon, by his persistent candidacy is opposed by all the leading minds in the Democratic party; and is hated by the entire South as a nepotist and a tyrant. His persistent nomination by the Republican party, is an open declaration of party war against three-fourths of the people of the whole country. Washington, in 1783, was voted $60,000 by the State of Virginia for his great services in the war of the Revolution. He declined to accept the then princely gift except as a trustee, and named the institutions of learning to which it should be transmitted. Grant takes all that is given him, keeps it, and runs to the seaside among low and managing politicians with both hands outstretched for more. The parallel begins with a renomination, and ends there. Grant will be defeated. Washington was re-elected. Grant and his party will go down, freighted with the reprobation of a misled and indignant nation.

Epitaph: Here lies a great party and its putative leader. The opportunity of a century for statesmanship was theirs. and was frittered away for want of genius and integrity. They professed reform, and practiced all the acts of tyranny in a republic. In their supreme devotion to the interests of black men, they trampled upon the rights of white men. Seven years after a civil war was closed, they lived and died trying to reopen its memories and its festering wounds. Charged with the conduct of the Government, they loaded themselves down with the spoils of office, so they fell an easy prey to a new coalition. They died shouting for virtues of patriotism and magnanimity which they had ceased to practice, leaving the gravest doubts of the sincerity of a death-bed repentance.

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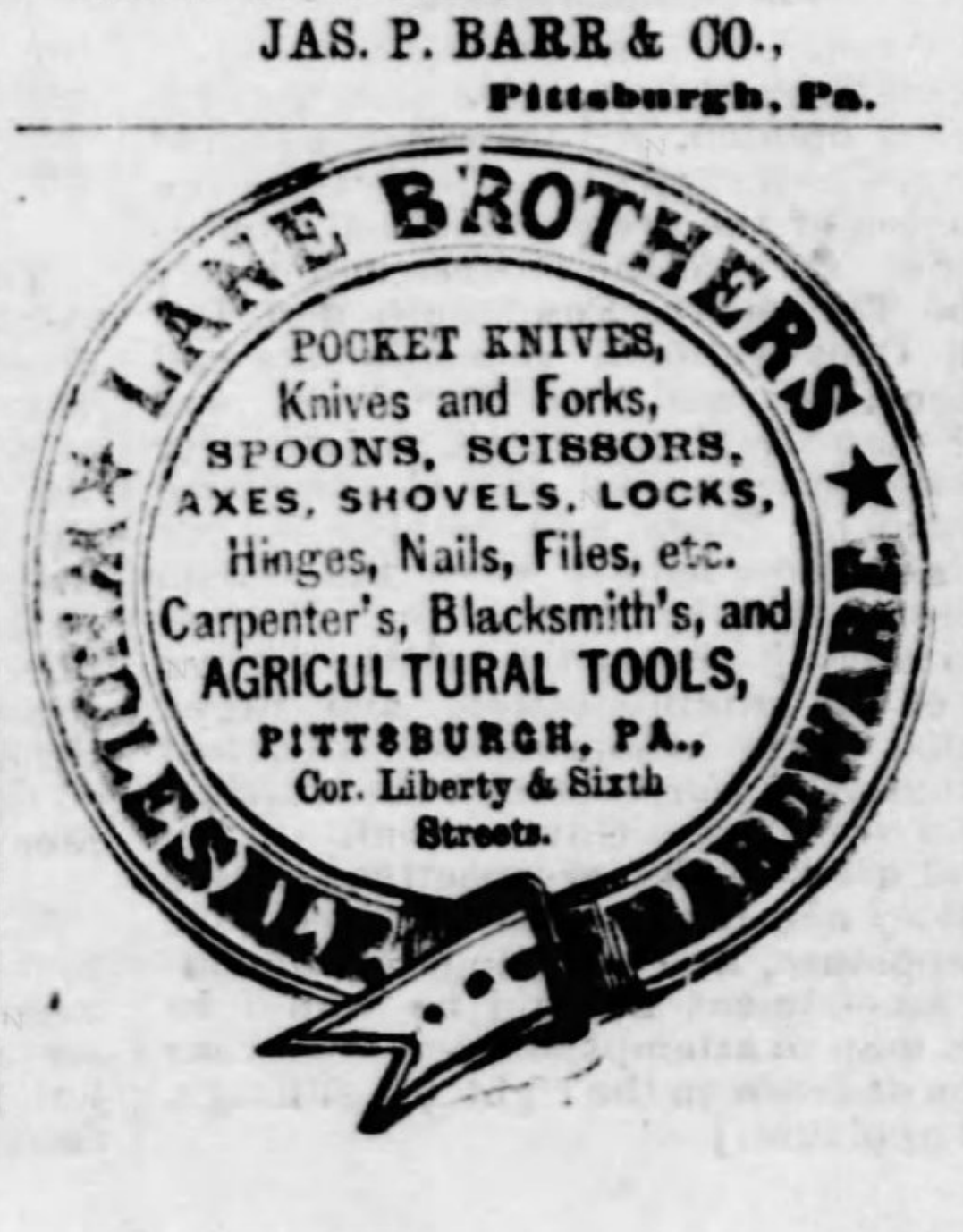
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. je20-d&w6m

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je256mw

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TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

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Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $1 50

FISK---STOKES.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The court room was greatly crowded at the Stokes trial. The first witness, Dr. Marsh, testified that he attended the post mortem on Fisk's body; described the course taken by the bullet in the abdomen; judged the death of Fisk was caused by the shock.

In the afternoon Mrs. Hooker, half sister to Fisk, testified to the relationship. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. McKeon made the opening speech for

The Defense.

He traced the movements of Stokes after the examination in Bixby's Court, first to Rufus F. Andrews' office to inquire if Fisk had got an indictment of blackmailing against him, and mentioning as his reason for asking that he wanted to be in Providence, R. I. on the ninth to attend an arbitration on a trotting case. Andrews told him that he heard nothing. Mr. Birky, of the grand jury whom he most visited, told him that there was no truth in the rumor. Then he drove in a cab to his residence at the Hoffman House, and told a gentleman who would be produced that he was come for the papers in the trotting case. He got them and drove down Broadway to Josie Mansfield's residence for other papers, but seeing the blinds closed, and knowing that she was ill, did not go in, but ordered the man to drive to the Grand Central. He had not tracked Fisk the whole time, and gave the driver no directions as to the route, and the cab went by a different route from what Fisk took afterwards. On getting out of the cab an acquaintance walked across the street with him, and Stokes said he thought there was

A Lady Saluted Him

from the ladies' parlor up stairs, that knew him, and he would go and see her. He went in by the ladies' entrance; went to the ladies' parlor, and looking at the lady saw that he was mistaken. He was returning to his friend and, at the head of the stairs, saw Fisk coming. His first impulse was to go down and he went a step or two down, then paused, and at the same moment

Saw Fisk Taking out His Pistol.

and as if in the act of cocking it. Knowing the desperate character of the man he had to deal with, knowing that Fisk had threatened his life, he pulled out the pistol he carried in self-defense the whole winter, and rapidly fired two shots; then walked back and descended the main staircase.

Not a Soul Under Heaven

but the two, saw what happened. On his way down he told one of the servants to go look after a man who was shot.

In conclusion counsel dwelt on the admissions of the witnesses for the prosecutions as to the rumors of Fisk having been armed; regretted that the district attorney did not bring forward the parties who took char of Fisk's clothing, and assured the jury in addition, that some of Stokes' relatives had insanity, and that Stokes' mind w upset since his incarceration by Fisk on a charge of embezzlement, so that his love for his father was turned to hate.

Stokes Trembles.

The prisoner, at this point, trembled and shaded his eyes.

The court adjourned to Friday morning.

* * *

The Stokes trial recommenced to day, whith a large attendance.

The Defense.

The Counsel for defense opened to-day by reading a detailed report of the proceedings at the inquest over Fisk's body by the Coroner.

Coroner Young testified that the testimony taken at the inquest was taken by a stenographer. The testimony was not read to witnesses. The stenographer was sworn.

Judge B. H. Bixby testified to the trial of the case of Mansfield against Fisk being before him, and that on the day of the murder both Stokes and Fisk left his court about one o'clock. A question whether any effort was made to arrest Fisk when complaint was first made, was ruled out.

Francis S. Bixby testified that Stokes came to his office after leaving the police court at Yorkville and asked him if it was true that Fisk had obtained an indictment against him from the Grand Jury for blackmailing. Witness told Stokes that the matter had been before the Grand Jury but was dismissed.

Counsel here asked witness if Stokes made any statement as to whether he was then going anywhere on business, but the Judge thought the question inadmissable.

Mr. Tremaine, of Stokes' counsel, argued its admissability as being part of the connecting link of evidence going to show that instead of being at the Grand Central Hotel with murderous intent, he was there on business connected with

A Trotting Case in Providence.

in which he was interested. He claimed that it was God's truth that Stokes had nothing further from his mind than murder during the two or three hours preceding the shooting and during which all his actions and words form part of the transactions in which he was engaged.

The District Attorney replied, supporting the inadmissibility of the question, to which Mr. Tremaine responded very sharply, condemning the course of the District Attorney and of the press. He alluded to the District Attorney having private counsel in this case, in a sarcastic manner, to which the District Attorney responded by calling Mr. Tremaine's attention to the fact that he (Mr. Tremaine) was employed as private counsel to assist the State Attorney in the Cole murder case and also referred to the fact that Mr. Tremaine's associate was private counsel for Mrs. Mansfield in the libel suit against Fisk as well as private counsel in the Concome murder case.

This Tilt of Counsel

being over, the following questions were put, but ruled out by the Court and exceptions taken:

What reason did the prisoner give for making the inquiry about the indictment by the grand jury? Did he say anything in relation to his intention of going to Providence on Tuesday as a reason for making inquiry as to the indictment, and what did he say?

R. F. Andrews testified that Stokes on the day of the murder asked him if there was an indictment against him if he went out of the State whether a requisition could be proceeded with against him.

Another Tilt.

Mr. McKeon here made another attack on the District Attorney, and was reprimanded by the Judge.

Telegrams of Stokes, on the sixth of January, were offered as evidence to show the prisoner's intention on that day, but were excluded.

The court then took a recess.

After recess Mr. McKeon read to the jury the testimony of Lawrence Carr, a hack driver, as taken before the Coroner, which has already been published; he did not drive after any carriage and had no directions from Stokes to drive fast.

Samuel M. Laughlin was then called to the witness stand to testify—I was at the Hoffman House at twenty-five minutes before four on the sixth of January; was engaged assisting Stokes in the Court of Appeals; was looking with him for witnesses in this city.

Q.—Did you tell him where to find these witnesses?

A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you tell him he would find them?

A.—I told him he would find two of them at the corner of Amity street and Broadway. When I first saw him, he was standing near the telegraph office; saw him leave the Hoffman House in a coupe; he told me where he was going.

Two Questions Excluded.

Q.—What did he say? [Excluded.]

Q.—Did he say anything to you in regard to his fear that Fisk was going to shoot him? [Excluded.]

Mr. Tremaine asked this question and offered to show that this fact was known to witness as well as prisoner.

Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., testified—I knew Stokes; I knew him two years ago; he was then arrested for embezzlement at the instance of Fisk; on the 6th of January I saw him at Chamberlain & Dodges; he came over and shook hands with me; I asked him to walk up town with me; said he could not as he had an appointment at the corner of Amity and Broadway; I think he said he had

An Engagement With a Man About Some Horse-racing

business; I left and walked up Broadway and when at Astor Place I saw Fisk coming down in a carriage and bowed to him.

James Brennan testified:—I was at the house of refuge with Thomas Hart as a witness in a homicide case; I conversed with him about the Fisk case; about six weeks after I came there, he told me that he was in a different part of the house at the time, and that all he knew was that he saw Stokes and followed him, but that a person came to him and

Offered Him One Thousand Dollars to Swear

to what he did before the Coroner, and he was glad he did, as he would be well taken care of for life; I told him he might be sent to the State prison, but he said he had the biggest people in the town on his side and was all right, he also said he would get his friends to get me out, if I said nothing about what he told me; I saw Redmond there too; several people visited him; Mr. Crockett was one of them.

Cross examined by the District Attorney.—I am twenty one years of age; was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a watch at Apollo Hall; I stole several times before; I was nine weeks in the House of Detention; was on friendly terms with Hart and Redmond; Hart told me that Stokes came up at the ladies's entrance and that he saw him fire at Col. Fisk. Mr. McKeon was to see me since; Hart told me

Two Different Stories.

He told me one when I came first and the other one afterward.

Re-direct examination by Mr. McKeon—I was examined by the District Attorney before the grand jury in the case of Justice Dunn; was appointed a monitor in the House of Detention for good conduct; when I first came to the house, Hart told me he was near Stokes when he fired shots; five or six months afterward he told me that he was after putting some globes in a room, and saw Stokes coming after hearing the shots fired, and followed him, seeing no one else around.

John S. Redmond was called as a witness when Judge Ingraham asked counsel for the defense if he would be bound by his testimony, being called as their own witness. Under this view of the case they did not examine him as to whether anybody endeavored to bribe him to testify wrongfully. Court adjourned.

SICKLES' FEE.

The Profits of a Foreign Mission Under Grant.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

Our Iberian Minister's London clients have lately supplemented all their other bounties by presenting him with a fee, amounting in currency, and with the exchange, to nearly thirty times the President's salary, and sixty times his own. And in this our money-making Executive sees no harm. Let us in plain, incisive phrase restate this tale of scandal, and let any one that reads, in his conscience, say whether any denunciation is too severe for him who does the deed of official wrong or them who sanction it. We do not overrate a single fact. The Erie Railway Company, a corporation of large capital and larger indebtedness, becomes hopelessly embarrassed. Charges of gross misconduct rest at the door of its managers.

All the remedies of a local judiciary seem exhausted. Credulous bondholders and speculative stockholders abroad become desperate. They see, or think they see, that none but desperate remedies and unscrupulous agencies will avail them. They look over the whole ground, and their discriminating vision lights, as by instinct, on the right man. Clever, bold, defiant of public opinion, thoroughly versed by practice in the worst doings of the New York bar, and mercenary to an extreme point—such a one these clients had no difficulty in finding. But, then, he was in the public service of his country; he held by executive favor a diplomatic relation to a Court, where his hourly presence was imperatively needed, and by most Administrations—taking the lowest possible view of ours—would have been deemed essential. There was but one chance, and that was to pay high enough.

That they did this at the beginning, we do not doubt, giving, or at least promising, margin enough to enable the immediate recipient of the bounty to make liberal distribution among those whose favor had to be conciliated. This was done, and Daniel E. Sickles, with the consent of the President, leaves his post at a critical moment and comes home to supervise and direct a deed of violence—for the law was boastfully disregarded, by means of which millons were lost and won at the Stock Board, and a corporate revolution effected. During all this time, as we have a right to infer and believe, the diplomatic salary was running on, for a Minister absent on leave is entitled to it. The deed done, he returns to his post. The desperado of Pennsylvania and the Eighth avenues, and 1859 and 1872, resumes his functions at the proudest court of Europe, and, as we now learn, receives an additional fee of £80,000! This is the republic of our ancestors! This the fruit of Grant!

* * *

If the report be true, the Naval Academy will soon have a sensation. It is being said that colored Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, has selected a boy of his own race to be cadet midshipman. The other colored Congressmen will make similar selections.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

DR. HOUARD.

Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet in Hot Water.

MADRID, July 7.—The delay which has taken place in the fulfilment of the act of Dr. Houard's release from prison by the Spanish Government is occasioned by the fact that Senor Martes requires on the part of the King's Cabinet that the United States Minister in Madrid shall ask that Houard may be pardoned by His Majesty Amadeus. The American Minister refuses to do this because of the position he has assumed, and maintains is that Houard is not guilty of crime and is unjustly held in detention by the Spaniards. Sharp official notes have been exchanged between the Spanish foreign office and the American Legation, and Ministerial telegrams have been received from Washington on the subject.

Fish Backing Down Again—A Change Over the Spirit of His Dream.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Secretary Fish, on March 9th, telegraphed to our Charge at Madrid recognizing the citizenship of Dr. Houard and directing a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Cuban Court Martial as a violation of the provisions of the treaty and to ask the immediate release of the prisoner. Three days later Fish wrote in a letter to Vice President Colfax, which is published to-day, reviewing Dr. Houard's case in a manner by no means favorable to the prisoner. The Secretary shows that the long residence of Dr. Houard in Cuba and his enjoyment of certain privileges to which are attached the right to become a Spanish subject, in some degree justified the authorities in regarding Dr. Houard as subject to their jurisdiction; while, on the other hand, he says nothing whatever had been brought forward in the Doctor's behalf to illustrate or prove his claim at any time to American citizenship, until the misfortune of his arrest and imprisonment occurred. Secretary Fish in this letter goes on to review the evidence against Dr. Houard, and declares it was of a character that would have convicted a party accused of the same offense during our war. The Secretary adds: The strong point which prevents the intervention of this Government, in behalf of Dr. Houard from becoming efficacious for his release, is the fact that he has been regularly tried and found guilty by the duly constituted tribunal in the Island of Cuba.

FRANCE.

The Evacuation Treaty Signed—Communists Shot.

PARIS, July 6.—The National Assembly to-day, with but four dissenting votes, ratified the treaty recently concluded by the Count De Remusat and Count Von Anim, providing for the evacuation of France by the Germans. The Committee, to which the treaty was referred, flatters the Assembly for the efforts it has made to relieve the country from the presence of the Germans, but studiously avoids giving any credit to Thiers.

The Minister of Finance has signed a convention with the Bank of France for a loan to the Government of forty million francs.

Two Communists, named Boudouin and Roillac, were executed this morning at Sartory.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special dispatch from Paris says that the Duc DeBroglie to day in submitting his report on the evacuation negotiations with Germany to the French Assembly expressed his satisfaction at the speedy evacuation of two departments, but declared that France, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts, has been unable to obtain any modification of the Treaty.

SPAIN.

The Republicans—The Carlists The Fourth of July.

MADRID, July 6.—The Republicans have reconsidered their determination to abstain from all elections while a monarchy exists in Spain, and will participate in the voting for members of the Cortes on the 24th of August. A band of Carlists operating near Lerida were captured. A mail train was burned which contained a number of documents.

The Spanish Republicans have resolved to send a dispatch to the American people through the United States Minister congratuating them on the recurrence of the Anniversary of their Independence.

CATACAZY.

Out in a Pamphlet Against Gen. Grant.

LONDON, July 6.—One Wideman, in a letter to the *Echo*, offers to sell a pamphlet written by Catacazy, the late Russian Minister to the United States, containing terrible revelations relative to the administration of President Grant. Wideman acknowledges that Catacazy engaged him to sell the pamphlet in America, and that he had already treated with New York papers for its publication.

GERMANY.

The San Juan Boundary.

BERLIN, July 6.—The *Spener Gazette*, (official) in its issue to day says the Emperor William has appointed three of the law officers of the crown to prepare a report on the San Juan boundary.

IRELAND.

Suicide of a Prominent Fenian.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Dublin dispatch says that a prominent Fenian, named Martin A. Carey, drowned himself in the Liffey river in a fit of insanity.

TURKEY.

The Conflagration in Scutari.

LONDON, July 6.—A despatch from Constantinople announces that the fire in the suburbs of Scutari has been checked after destroying but a few more buildings than before stated.

A fire on Saturday evening in the paint shop of the New York Central Railroad, at West Albany, N. Y., soon reduced the shop to ashes and about fifty cars loaded with freight standing in the vicinity took fire. The flames also extended to three of Wagner's drawing room cars. At first it was supposed that the fire would be confined to the paint shop, but a breeze sprung up and it is feared all the buildings in the place would be swept away. Therefore a second alarm by the fire alarm telegraph reached this city, and additional steam fire engines were sent out. The loss is estimated as follows: Sixty freight cars, $90,000; freight in cars, $50,000; three sleeping cars, $25,000; one drawing room car, $20,000; five passenger coaches, $10,000; paint shop, $40,000; tatal, $235,000.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Hitherto Respectable Cincinnati Clergyman, Eighty-six Years Old, Shoots a Boy of Twelve While Seeking for a Lost Ball in the Preacher's Yard—The Boy Dies Soon After—Great Excitement Over the Affair.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—A shocking tragedy was enacted here this afternoon in which a boy twelve years old, named Frank Schickks, the son of a widow, was shot and killed by Rev. Samuel Browne, an aged local minister of the Methodist church. It appears that Mr. Browne has been for some time greatly annoyed by boys, who in spite of repeated remonstrances having entered his premises to take fruit and commit other depredation. To-day a number of boys were playing ball outside, when a ball was thrown into Mr. Browne's yard and young Schickks, entered the premises to procure it when the old man fired at him with slugs, one of the pieces striking him on the breast inflicting a wound from which the boy died in a few moments. Browne was arrested by two officers and was subsequently released in $50,000 bail. The terrible affair has created great excitement in the neighborhood of the Brighton House near which it occurred. A large crowd assembled to-night in the vicinity of Mr. Browne's house, which is guarded by a detachment of police. It is feared from their temper that they will take the law into their own hands should Browne be found.

This is a most remarkable case, and appears hard to account for, save upon the presumption that Browne was not in his right mind. He is eighty-six years old, one of the oldest citizens and has been considered hitherto above reproach. For some time he has been quite childish. He owns property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Progress of the Revolution—Diaz to the Fore—The New Cabinet.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A *Herald* Matamoras special says: The Secretary of Diaz is now in Brownsville, who denies the alleged proclamation of Diaz purporting to to modify the plan of Novia published in the Juarist papers. The position of Diaz is that Juarez not being legally elected, Lodi is therefore ex officio President. The Lodists agree with him, but will avoid revolution, except as a last resort. They represent the wealth and intelligence of the whole country.

Dates from Monterey state that the report of the capture of the latter was premature. Trevino is surrounding the city with three thousand troops. Remidias, having only eight hundred men, has offered to surrender conditionally. Trevino demands an unconditional surrender. There is no sign of government reinforcements from the interior. Donata Guerra has captured Durango, and engages the attention of Rocha. The trouble with the National Guards has been quieted. Juarez telegraphed to the merchants here to send the ten guns on the fortifications to New York, to be re-cast; but Cevallos stopped the execution of the order, because it would leave the city without guns. The following are the new Ministry: Foreign relations—Jas. Maria La Fragili; Home Government—F. Gomez Des Palacio; Treasury—Fran Mejia, War—Ignatio Mejia; Interior—Belica. Cevallos has just telegraphed that he is starting for Monterey.

THE STRIKES.

In New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Work will be commenced on the old basis at Singer's Machine Factory on Monday, nearly all the strikers taking their old situations. The eight hour movement is on the decline.

The Employers' Executive Committee are advised of a tyrannous character on the part of the different labor organizations in their efforts to restrain workmen from returning to the old system.

The strikes having in a great measure killed the building trade of the season, hundreds of destitute mechanics are applying for work to the Employers' Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths arrived to-day from Cleveland, and the prospect of aid may serve to prolong the strike of the metal workers.

A number of sewing machine and cabinet men resume work on Monday.

The Paterson Locomotive Shops expect to recommence on Monday with such men as offer themselves at the old rates.

In Lockhaven, Pa.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., July 6.—The visit of the Williamsport ten hour mill men, resulted in the formation of a ten hour league here. Ninety-nine men joined the league last night. This morning they paraded one hundred and thirty strong on the strike. Blanchard's saw mill stopped, and all the men are on a strike for ten hours. Mason & Dest, and Hopkin's mills acceded to the demand and are now running on the ten hour system. Good order prevails.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Judge McCunn.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Judge McCunn died very suddenly this morning, and the announcement created a great deal of excitement around the Court House. His death occurred at four o'clock, and was the result of great mental depression and grief caused by the action of the Senate in removing him from his office. The Judge was a millionaire.

LATER—Judge McCunn's death was not sudden in the ordinary acceptation of that word. He has been ailing several days complaining of pain in the chest and suffering from prostration from heat. His physician was in attendance several days. Three other doctors were called in last evening. The scene at his dying bedside was very affecting, as in the intervals of pain he constantly repeated that his heart was breaking. It is undoubtedly true that the recent action of the Senate was the primary cause of his death.

Wm. Smith.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The funeral of Wm. Smith occurred this afternoon at three o'clock and was largely attended, the Chamber of Commerce having in respect to his memory adjourned over until Monday.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—At a meeting of the Pork Packers' Association in this city this afternoon a series of resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of Mr. Wm. Smith.

* * *

By an explosion of fire works in South Boston on Saturday night, one boy was killed and some eight or ten badly wounded.

PREPARATIONS AT BALTIMORE.

Ford's Grand Opera House Fitted Up for the Convention—The Decorations, Arrangements for Seating, &c.

(From the Baltimore Gazette, 3d.)

Ford's Grand Opera House has commenced to put on its holiday attire for the coming National Democratic Convention, which meets within its walls on Tuesday next, and when completed it will present a handsome appearance, both inside and out. For its adornment much will be done. In front of the Opera House, on Fayette street, a grand triple arch or portico of evergreens will be erected, bearing on the south side an extract from a speech delivered in 1840 by the late John V. L. McMahon, a distinguished lawyer of this city, at one time renowned for eloquence and learning, author of "McMahon's Maryland" and brother-in-law to the late Vallandigham. It was at his funeral at Cumberland that Mrs. Vallandigham heard of her husband's death, and a few weeks after she followed brother and husband to the tomb. The words are, "Every mountain has sent forth its rill, and every valley its stream, every river its flood, and lo, the avalanche of the people is here." On the last and first sides will be the words, "The National Democratic Convention." Over the main entrance of the theatre, nearest Eutaw street, will be the following sound Democratic legend, the words of General Jackson "The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our Union, our defence in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace."—Andrew Jackson. Over the entrance nearest Howard street will be the following motto from Thomas Jefferson: "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest."—Jefferson. On the front of the building, above the first story, there will be four quotations from Washington's farewell address. The interior of the theatre will be decorated as has before been described in the *Gazette*, with coats of arms of the different States, flags, evergreens, flowers, vases, baskets and other ornamental articles The portraits of Washington, Jefferson Jackson, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Henry Clay will find appropriate places, and beneath the picture of Washington will be placed the following from Jefferson: "In short, that I was no party man myself, the first wish of my heart was, if parties did exist, to reconcile them." The new proscenium border, with eagle and motto of "Peace and Goodwill," was described more particularly yesterday. The decorations are donated by James L. McLane and John T. Ford.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BUSINESS.

The stage is about fifty feet deep. The flies will be removed and a platform arranged to accommodate the officers, 200 newspaper reporters and the telegraph operators. Thirty wires have been carried into the building; the Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific Company will occupy the right-hand corner, and the Western Union opposite. The committees will use rooms beneath the stage, ordinarily used as dressing rooms; they are easy of access from either side of the stage. Other rooms here and in the third story have been prepared for conference purposes. Special reporters will occupy the orchestra. The President, flanked by secretaries, will sit on a raised platform on the stage, in front of the Vice Presidents, surrounded by reporters and correspondents on the floor of the stage.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEATING DELEGATES.

The seats have been distributed and a diagram published so that any one can understand where to find any State delegation at a glance. Maryland, with her sixteen delegates, sits in the extreme rear farthest of all from the stage, behind even the eight Territories, which, with their two delegates apiece, sit in front of her, flanked by Utah's two votes and Nevada's six. The front row of seats immediately under the stage, in the parquet, will be occupied, on the right hand of the President, by Maine, with her fourteen votes, and Louisiana, with her sixteen on the President's left. Next behind comes Arkansas, with her twelve delegates; Michigan with ten, and Rhode Island with eight. In the third row will sit Mississippi, with sixteen votes; Connecticut with twelve, and the District of Columbia with two. Next behind, and quite across the middle of the parquet, will be Missouri, with thirty votes; Massachusetts with twenty-six; Virginia with twenty-two; Indiana, with thirty; North Carolina, with twenty; and finally in the rear of the parquet, under the eaves of the gallery, will be West Virginia, with ten votes; Oregon, with twenty two; and Illinois, with forty-two. The seats in the parquet circle, which are not so good, but still afford a fair view of the stage, will be occupied, in the front row, by New York's seventy delegates; immediately behind, Pennsylvania's fifty-eight, and then continuing back on the right hand side towards the rear, will be Kansas, with ten; Wisconsin, with twenty-two; Michigan, with twenty-two; Nebraska, with six, and Minnesota, with ten. On the left hand side of the main aisle, the front row of the parquet circle will be filled with Delaware's six votes, Florada's eight and Alabama's twenty. Next behind, on the same side, comes Tennessee's twenty-four and Kentucky's twenty-four. Behind Tennessee will be Ohio's forty-four, and behind Kentucky California's twelve, New Jersey's eighteen, the sixteen votes of Texas and the six of Oregon. The location of each delegation will be marked with a flag.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REFRESHMENTS

In addition to the bar in the basement of the Opera House there will be bars on the second and third gallery floors. The saloons in the neighborhood are numerous. Just opposite is Mechanic's' Hall, whose owner has laid in 500 additional glasses. Next door to the Opera House is a lager-beer saloon, and around the corner is a saloon and restaurant kept by Kavanaugh. The Eutaw House and Howard House bars are also within easy range. There will be no lack of refreshments of every kind.

VISITING CLUBS.

Among the clubs expected to visit this city, are the anti-Administration Club, of Washington, D. C., the Young Men's Democratic and Conservative Association; the latter will bring Dorch's band with them, and John T. Ford, Esq., has tendered them the use of a hall for their meetings while in this city. The Americus and Keystone clubs of Philadelphia, a club from St. Louis, and probably several from New York.

THE RESIDENT COMMITTEE.

The Resident Committee of Arrangements have their room on the second floor of Raine's building, corner of Postoffice avenue and Baltimore street. The room was formally occupied by the Department of Labor and Agriculture, and there was a time, not far distant, when it presented an animated appearance. The discontinuance of that department, and the removal of the office of the Governor and the Adjutant General to Annapolis, has made matters comparatively quiet, and yesterday Gen. W. H. Neilson, Clerk to the Inspectors of Boilers, remained solitary and alone in charge of the room.

At one end of the room has been hung a banner bearing the coat of arms of Maryland, and a large flag, displayed across Baltimore street, with the fact of the office of the committee being there. The committee will hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of perfecting their arrangements. The sub-committee of the National Executive Committee will also be in session to-day and to morrow.

THE GUILLOTINE.

How France Kills Her Criminals.

It is generally taken for granted that the beheading instrument used in France and some other countries of Europe, was invented, or at least perfected, by the amiable and philanthropic physician whose name it bears, but in reality this doubtful honor belongs to some earlier inventor, whose name has not been preserved. An instrument of this kind was used in Germany early in the thirteenth century, and was known as the "Panke," or "Diele." In 1823 it was mentioned in the criminal statutes of the Netherlands, and its name appears in many accounts of executions in Germany and other countries about the same period.

In Italy a similar instrument, called the *mannaia*, was used for the execution of persons of quality. Beatrice Cenci suffered death by this instrument in 1599. In England a similar machine was used, and a full description of it may be found in the British State Calendar for 1708. The "maiden" of Scotland, which was used for the beheading of Morton in 1581 was an instrument similar to those already mentioned, and is supposed to have been brought over from Germany by the very man who suffered by it. It is in the museum of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. Even France possessed it as early as the fifteenth century, under the name of "Dolorie;" and two centuries later the unfortunate Duke de Montmorency was executed with this instrument, at the instigation of Richelieu. It seems then to have passed out of use, and to have been forgotten.

When, therefore, Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, on the 1st of December, 1789, proposed in the French Constituent Assembly to alleviate the horrors of capital punishment by adopting a machine which would dispense with the axe or sword, he was merely reviving an old contrivance which had been superseded in Germany, France, and Italy by the very instruments of decapitation which he was trying to abolish.

Dr. Guillotin's motion was not formally acted on until the 20th of March, 1792, when a resolution was passed ordering a decapitating machine of the kind described by the Doctor to be adopted. The plan was submitted to the carpenter employed by the Government, who demanded 5,000 francs for making the machine, but finally, after much chattering a better bargain was made with a young German mechanic named Schmidt, who agreed to furnish eighty-three of the new instruments—one for each department—for the sum of 5,000 francs each. It was first tried on the 18th of April, 1792, upon a number of corpses at the Bicetre Hospital, and was found to work with rapidity and precision. A week later it was employed for the decapitation of a convicted highway robber named Pelletier. The dreadful use to which it was afterward put in the wholesale massacre of innocent men, women and even children, made its very names a horror, and contributed not a little to its not being adopted in England and the United States, instead of the gallows, as a means of inflicting capital punishment. It consists of a block resting between two upright grooved posts, between which slides a heavy weighted knife with an oblique edge. The sufferer is strapped firmly to a plank, and thrust face downward between the posts, so that his neck is directly under the knife. A spring is touched, the heavy, keen-edged blade descends, and the head is severed from the body as easily as a sharp razor severs a hair.

Guillotin himself narrowly escaped being a victim of the instrument which bears his name. He was thrown into prison during the reign of terror; but was released on the death of Robespierre, resumed the practice of his profession in Paris, and died quietly in his bed on the 26th of March, 1814. The story that he died broken hearted because of the infamy attached to his invention is, of course, untrue.

The question whether death by the guillotine is comparatively painless was raised in France soon after the reintroduction of the instrument. In 1795, Dr. Sommering, in the *Moniteur*, denounced it as too rapid in operation, and maintained that sensation did not cease immediately after decapitation. Many experiments were tried to test the truth of his theory. Eminent physicians assiduously attended executions, and, by striking at the severed head, shouting in its ears, and divers other ways endeavored to ascertain whether sensation survived the shock of decapitation. Sommering's book was followed by Gedillot's "Historical and Philosophical Reflections upon Execution by the Guillotine," and the next year the same author continued the discussion in a work entitled, "Anecdotes of Decapitated Persons." But the question remains unanswered.

A Masonic Incident.

A young man, a native of Boston, for a short time a resident of one of our Western States, but whose family still reside here, was most horribly mangled by a train of cars passing over his body. His friends and family were informed of the sad accident, and that his body had been forwarded to Boston. Upon the arrival of the train which conveyed his corpse, some friends repaired to the depot to receive and prepare it for sepulcher before conveying it to the family. Upon arriving at the station they found a rough looking box, properly directed, but upon which there was no charge, all expenses having been prepaid. This box the friends conveyed to a suitable place, where the necessary preparations could be made. Upon opening the box they were much surprised to find not only the corpse properly dressed and laid out, but inclosed in a beautiful coffin, expensively ornamented, and the side of the face which had been so sadly disfigured ingeniously concealed by the flowers which were profusely placed around the body. Upon looking at the plate on the coffin, besides the name, age, etc., of the deceased, there was to be seen that simple but powerful little emblem the square and compass, which has so often originated the inquiry, "What is Masonry?" and the mystery was solved.—[*Corner Stone*

* * *

WE notice by the *Argus* that 230 rafts passed Punxsutawney during the freshet last week, from the upper branches of the Mahoning; and the Clarion *Democrat* says that 1,100 passed out of the Clarion river for Pittsburgh, worth $1,000 each.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Continued from Fifth Page.

Burch, of Tennessee, and A. M. Miller, of Illinois.

On motion of Judge Abbott, it was resolved that the committee proceed in a body to New York and present the letter to Mr. Greeley. Should Mr. Brown be in New York at the time the committee should also wait on him.

Personal Gossip.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—It is generally conceded that the *personnel* of the delegates to the Democratic Convention surpasses that of any previous Democratic Convention. The South made the best show, having imposing and handsome looking gentlemen of advanced years.

A number of Liberal Republicans, including McClure, Tilton, Cochrane, Horace White, Grosvernor, and John Defrees, had seats on the platform. They appeared to be more popular than even the most emminet Democrats.

NEW YORK, July 10.—B. Gratz Brown had an interview in this city, yesterday with Horace Greeley. Mr. Brown goes to New Haven to attend a college class meeting, and returns here on Thursday.

Horace Greeley was much pleased last evening at the proceedings in Baltimore.

NEWS OF THE NOMINATIONS.

In Scrubgrass, Pa.

[Special to THE POST.]

SCRUBGRASS, Pa., July 10th.

Greeley and Brown O. K. The Oil Regions are alive for Greeley and Brown, Buckalew and Hartley. Bonfires, glycerine, and fire works are in full blast, excelling the fourth of July celebration.

GREGORY.

In New York City.

NEW YORK, July 10.—On the announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park. Flags were hoisted on the City Hall. Banners were suspended between two large trees in City Hall Park with the inscription "Tammany responds to the nomination of the National Convention at Baltimore." The immense crowds that had assembled interspersed the firing with cheers for Greeley.

In Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore is being ratified here by the firing of a National salute.

In New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—A salute was fired in honor of Greeley and Brown. A ratification meeting is being held at Lafayette Square to-night.

In Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention was received with enthusiasm by the opposition to Grant in this place. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform is particularly approved.

In Paris, Illinois.

PARIS, ILL., July 10.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Edgar county, Illinois, will hold a great mass meeting on the thirteenth inst., at Paris, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. A number of eminent speakers are to be present.

In Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, July 10.—One hundred guns were fired here in honor of Greeley's nomination. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans are jubilant and bets are made that Greeley and Brown will carry Kansas, and the Liberals claim they will carry Leavenworth county by one thousand majority.

In Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—The news from Baltimore made no special stir as it was expected The Liberals and Democrats are happy, and while under the influence of their delight arranged for a ratification meeting to-night in front of the State House. Speeches were expected from Gen. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Jewett and other local speakers. At half past seven o'clock when the citizens were gathered at the State House, a gentle rain began to fall, and so the meeting was postponed until Saturday evening.

The Republicans express themselves glad that Baltimore placed Greeley regularly in nomination, and that if he is to run they want him to go before the people as a Democrat and not as a Liberal nominee alone.

At Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown and adoption of the Cincinnati platform were received here with great enthusiasm by the Democrats. The *Appeal* and *Avalanche's* offices have suspended across the street immense flags with Greeley and Brown inscribed on them. The Greeley clubs will at once take steps to hold ratifications.

In Hamilton, O., and Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—One hundred guns were fired in Hamilton to-day in honor of Greeley's nomination. The news was announced here on 'Change by the Superintendent and received with loud cheering and continuous applause.

In Louisville—Comments of the "Courier-Journal."

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore was received here by the Democrats with general satisfaction.

The *Courier Journal* to-morrow in an editorial says: The Convention rose above mere party and throwing ancient pedigree to the winds did what patriotism required. It is hoped that all who call themselves Democrats will now enter into the support of Greeley and Brown, and all who are worthy the name will do it as Democrats. No other course is left them. Before the nomination they had a right to oppose Mr. Greeley. After it as party men they have none. Do not claim Greeley and Brown. Be Democrats with unexampled self-abnegation. The Democrats have given both platform and canditades to their allies.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Democrats had an immense ratification at Lucas Market Place to-night. A salute of one hundred guns was fired followed by a brilliant display of fire works. Senator Blair was the first speaker. He said the nominations at Baltimore to-day were but the echo of the sentiments of the people of Missouri, a nomination in fact made by the people before made by the Convention and made by them to be elected. There has been more unanimity in this nomination than ever has been manifested even by the nomination of a Democrat. The Democrats signalized themselves by the grandest sacrifice ever made in this country, the object being to strip power from those who have usurped it.

The News Elsewhere.

[Dispatches from various other points indicate that the Baltimore nominations were received with favor by Liberal Republicans as well as Democrats. In some places but little interest was manifested, as the result was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. In other places salutes were fired and enthusiastic ratification meetings held.—ED.]

ANTI-GREELEY CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Anti-Greeley Democratic Convention met this afternoon at one o'clock.

Permanent Organization.

The following were made permanent officers:

President—Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey.

Vice Presidents—Z. F. Stokes, South Carolina; James Sweeney, Pennsylvania; Ezra Keyser, Texas; Joseph Miller, West Virginia.

Secretaries—James G. Underwood, of Connecticut and J. Chute, of New York.

Mr. Bayard on taking the chair said:

Mr Bayard's Speech.

This Convention was here to-day to resist the foul conspiracy formed some time ago for the destruction of the Democratic party and which is now culminating at the Opera House. This Convention represents the masses of the Democrats whose voice is not there heard. Those here present will continue to hold up the old flag and if the conspirators throw it down we will take it up and bid defiance to the outrage sought to be perpetrated.

Political coalitions, as first sought never have succeeded. Coalitions are founded on bargain and sale, but we cannot tell who the buyers and sellers are, but the taint will remain. When Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati, a howl of contempt everywhere took place, but the combinations took place. Paper after paper hoisted the signal of distress and went over to his support and now we see the result in the proceedings at the Opera House in the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

The Address.

The committee appointed yesterday to prepare an address presented the following:

In view of the action which has this day been taken by the Democratic National Convention, sitting at the Opera House, in the adoption of a platform in its main features distinctly Republican, and the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency a man who for years has been the most bitter and implacable enemy of the Democracy, this conference of Democrats from different States of the Union has been convened to take such action as the honor and safety of the Democratic cause and the interest of the country demand, and as prelimary to and in justification of our proposed action, we hereby declare that the aforsaid proceedings of the said National Convention are a virtual dissolution of the hitherto existing organization of the Democratic party, that they are an unconditional abandonment of the principles of the Democratic party and the acceptance of such as are conflicting and irreconcilable with them; that by this action said Convention, in claiming to represent the Democratic party, has been false to its obligations of duty, to principle, to regard for consistency and to every sentiment of political honor, and as it can represent the Democratic party only by adherence to its principles and can make nominations, which the Democrats are bound to support, only by naming candidates who are known and recognized Democrats, therefore the action which it has taken, so far from being binding as the action of the Democratic party, should be spurned by all true Democrats and with unwielding tenacity and to the utmost extremity. Denying that the Democracy is dead or it can ever die, while the principles of our fathers are cherished by even a few devoted hearts, we seize again and fling to the breeze for all true Democrats to rally around the banner so faithlessly lowered and pledge our undying devotion to the principles involveing living and enduring issues; that the system of government established by our fathers was the federal union of co-equal States; that we hold to the doctrines of State rights and of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution as defined by Thomas Jefferson, believing their effective recognition to be indispensable to the maintenance of free political institutions and the perpetuation of popular liberty in this country and to those essential principles of Government enumerated by him in his first inaugural address, specially applicable to our time and condition, consisting of the former admirable and ever important propositions—equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religion or politics; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war till the regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, trial by juries impartially selected, to which should be added what Jefferson defined as the sum of good government a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits, industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.

Another Convention Called.

We recommend that our Democratic fellow-citizens in the several States form Democrat State organizations and do all in their power to check the growing defection from true Democratic principles, and we further suggest and recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday the 3d of September, 1872, to take such steps as may be deemed prudent and essential.

The address was adopted.

No Nomination.

Mr. Bitley, of New York, said they should make no nomination at the present time. He wanted a true Democrat as a candidate for President.

A resolution was offered and adopted for the appointment of a Committee to secure the attendance of delegates to the National Convention at Louisville.

Mr. Bitley offered a resolution that this Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Laid on the table.

Suggestions for a Platform.

Mr. Rickmore Jackson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending to the National Convention the following to be incorporated in the platform, namely:

First—An act of universal amnesty and the restoration of political rights.

Second—The repeal of all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States.

Third—The extension of the pension laws to the soldiers of the South.

Fourth—The payment for liberated slaves from the National Treasury.

Fifth—A change in the National flag to make it acceptable to the people of the country.

Judge Flanders remarked that this was a mere preliminary convention and therefore this was not the time and place to entertain the proposition.

On his motion it was laid on the table and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Indiana Reported to Have Resigned.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—It is stated that the resignation of Mr. Depaw, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been in the hands of the Central Committee several days. The nomination has been tendered to Rev. W. W. Braowing of Brown county, but has not yet been accepted.

Indiana Radicals in Conclave

The Republican Convention for the nomination of an additional Congressman and Presidential Elector at Large, met this morning at the State House. General Nathan Kimball of this city, Hon. Thos. C. Stoughton of Corydon, Hon. W. Williams the present member of Congress for the Tenth district, and General Alvin P. Hovey of Posey county, were put in nomination for Congressman. Hon. Wm. Williams was nominated on the first ballot. Gen. Nathan Kimball, who was a candidate for Presidential Elector at Large, resigned, leaving two electors to be chosen this afternoon.

At the afternoon session of the Republican Convention for the nomination of Electors at Large, Judge Isaac Moore, of Warwick, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Kimball's resignation. Maj. J. W. Gordon, of this city, was nominated for the other Elector at Large, with J. S. Hinton and Henry C. Donnatel as contingents.

The Gubernatorial Campaign in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Virginia, July 10.—The friends of Gov. Jacob, who is an independent candidate for re-election against Johnson N. Camden, the Democratic nominnee, held a rousing mass meeting at the Court House here to-night, which was addressed by Gov. Jacob and N. Fitzhugh of Kanawba. They were cheered to the echo by a large and enthusiastic audience. There were thirty Vice Presidents, embracing the foremost Democrats of the city. This was the opening meeting of the campaign. Gov. Jacob, besides a large Democratic support, will receive the solid Republican vote. His friends are confident of his election.

The Petticoated Politicians in a Pout.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Isabella Bercher Hooker of Connecticut, Susan B. Anthony of New York, and Laura de Force Gordon of Calafornia, who have been in attendance on the Convention hoping to obtain from the Democratic party broader recognition of their right to vote than was given by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, very much disappointed by the utter rejection of their claims by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their intention of working for the Philadelphia platform and its nominees.

HONEST MEN, READ!

What Republicans Say of the Evans Ring Candidate for Governor.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican State ticket, viz: HARTRANFT, BY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE EVANS SWINDLE, AND ALLEN, BECAUSE OF HIS VOTES FOR THE NINE MILLION STEAL.—*Lancaster Volksfreund.*

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION WHO SEEK TO PALLIATE OR EXCUSE THE WRONG.—*Hon. Jas. L. Graham.*

If they are not disproved [charges against Hartranft] they will be accepted as true by the people. IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of OFFICIAL ROUTINE THAT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF EVANS OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF VALUABLE ASSETS WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.—*Hon. Harry White.*

Evans collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC, AND THE NEGLECT TO REPORT THE TRANSACTION TO THE LEGISLATURE IS REGARDED BY US AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—*Hon. D. N. White.*

"For some years past I have been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. I have at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer." The same witness further declared under oath; "That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 10th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft, various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft."—*Affidavit of Chas. J. Yerkes.*

$1000 Reward.

Is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Cough, and the early stages of Consumption. 587.

Perhaps

No real medicine ever gained the rapid popularity which Castoria has done. One person relates their experience of its good effects to another. It is a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, pleasant to take; does not distress or gripe, but regulates the system, and is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. Any person who has ever used Castoria for stomach ache, constipation, croup, flatulency, worms, piles, or deranged liver, will never again use nauseating oil, bitter pills or narcotic syrups. The Castoria contains neither minerals, morphine nor alcohol. By its soothing, quieting effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children. It costs but 35 cents, and one bottle will save many dollars in doctors' bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Keep the Hair Unblemished.

"I am like an old hemlock—withered at the top," said a venerable Indian chief, pointing to his thin and bleaching locks. Thousands of men and women in civilized society, much younger than the old Sagamore, are like him, "withered at the top," simply because they have neglected to use the means of preserving and beautifying the hair which science had placed at their disposal. If Lyon's Kathairon be faithfully applied once or twice a day to the fibres and the scalp, it is just as impossible that the hair should decay, wither, fall out or become harsh and fuzzy, as that a meadow, duly refreshed with nightly dews and sunlit rains, should become arid and barren of green blades. This matchless preparation not only keeps the hair alive and the skin of the head in a healthy and clean condition, but actually multiplies the filaments and imparts to them a lustre, flexibility and wavy beauty unattainable by any other mode of treatment. It does not, like the metallic and sulphurous hair dyes, dry up the natural moisture of the scalp, but supplies nutriment to the roots of the hair and vigor to the fibres

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114
United States 6s. 1881, bid	115½@115¾
United States 6s (Coupons)	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	115
United States, 5-20s, 1864, bid	114¾@114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅝@115¾
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115 @114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅝@115¾
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	114⅞@115
United States 10-40s	111⅛@111⅜
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	112⅛@112⅜
Currency Sixes	114⅝@115
New 5 Per Cents	113⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, July 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The fine showers yesterday produced a very beneficial change in the weather, besides assisting the crops very materially. So far as the leading articles of produce are concerned we have but few changes to note, and those will be found in their appropriate places. The receipts of produce, although light, were fully up with the requirements of the demand. Bacon—We can report a firm market with a good demand for local purposes; in fact holders are well satisfied with the situation. The advance before noted has been fully maintained while the tendency is to still higher figures. The receipts are increasing and dealers are preparing for the summer and fall trade. Flour—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; dealers are purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants, being of the opinion that prices will soon be lower; on the other hand holders think different, and are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. This is the present situation of the flour trade. Eggs—Prices have declined; this, however, is alway the situation after the Holidays. Butter—The demand for choice roll is improving and holders are asking an advance. This shows pretty conclusively that the bottom has been reached.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	210
Wheat, sacks	346
Corn, sacks	851
Rye, sacks	175
Oats, sacks	1,267
Cheese, bxs	25
Butter, packages	28
Bacon, tierces	390

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted: store sales were made at the usual advance:

COAL—The market continues in ample supply; the current rates delivered are as follows: Lump 2a10c, nut 7a8c, slack 4½c per bush.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The firmness noted in our last has been maintained; we can report a good trade demand, with increased receipts, at the following figures: s. c. hams 15c, do shoulders 10c, plain 9¾c, breakfast bacon 11½c, ribbed sides 8½c short rib sides 8¾, ham sausage 10½c. Dried beef 10½c. Mess pork $14 50. Lard, tierce 10c, keg 10¾c, pails 11½c per lb.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off, and holders are somewhat firmer in their views; sales of baled were made on the landing and from track at $25a28a30 per ton.

POTATOES—The receipts of new are increasing; there is no inquiry for any other kind; we quote sales at $2 50a3 per barrel.

POULTRY—Chickens 70a85c per pair by the coop.

GROCERIES—The market was a quiet one with a light local demand; prices have undergone no quotable change, and dealers are purchasing merely to supply their present wants.

APPLES—The receipts of the new crop are increasing although there is plenty of room for improvement. Small sales were reported at $2, 4 00a5 00 per bbl.

ASHES—Dealers report the market unsettled and prices are a shade lower. Soda ash common 48 per cent. 4c; refined 48 per cent. 5c; nitrate soda, 4⅞; arsenic, 3½c; pots, 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Being out of season we omit figures as they would furnish no information.

BEANS—The market has undergone no quotable change and the demand was fair and sales regular at $2 75a3 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The dulness we have before noted continues and holders are anxious to realize, prices however are no lower whilst the receipts are not increasing. We note sales to a moderate extent at 12, 14a17c as to quality and condition.

BROOM CORN—We have to report a quiet market; prices are the same as those current for some time, viz: 5a7a8c per lb.

CHEESE—The supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; prices are as follows: dairy at 10½a11c; factory at 11½a12c; Goshen at 12½a13 c.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. The current rates are: Peaches, 3lb cans, $6 50a7 00 per can. Corn at $5 50a6 50. Tomatoes at $4 50a5 00 per can.

CARBON OIL—Dealers continue to quote in a jobbing way at 20a20½c for standard brands in round lots; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania is still quoted at $5 50 per can.

COUNTRY BACON—The supply was fair, and the demand likewise; we quote: Hams 8-9a10c; clear sides 6a6½c; shoulders 4½a5c Country lard 7a8c per lb.

CEMENT—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; we quote: Beeson's hydraulic $2 50a2 25 per barrel; Louisville $2 50a2 75; calcined plaster $4a4 50; land plaster $3 25a3 50; lime Cleveland $3 10; eastern $1 75 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is selling at $3 00a3 25 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand has fallen off. We hear of an occasional sale at previous prices. The season for activity is over.

EGGS—The market was less firm. The receipts were fully up with the demand; we quote nominally at 16a18c per dozen as per quality.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in regard to prices or demand. Dealers confine their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants, as they have no confidence that the present figures will be maintained. We quote spring at $7 50a8 50; winter wheat $8 50a9 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market is just in that unsettled state that correct figures are difficult to obtain. Wheat—Nominal, red winter at $1 60a1 65; white at $1 68a1 75 per bushel. Oats—Very dull; mixed quoted at 41c; white at 42c. Corn—Dull, with sales on track at 58a59c; in elevator at 61a62c; ear corn was not enquired for. Rye—The demand has fallen off, and it was offered at 75a80c. Barley is out of season; nothing doing.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST THURSDAY, July 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues in a very unsettled condition. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. There are plenty of sellers but no buyers, as there is nothing doing in crude. Our readers are referred to dispatches from the oil regions for prices.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market weak and unsettled; we quote nominally as follows for eastern delivery:

Spot	22⅛c
July	22⅛c
August, 1st half	22¼c
August, last half	22½c
September	22⅝c

We did not learn of any sales.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—The *Courier* says the market was quiet to-day with no particular change from yesterday's prices. We quote the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls Spot	3 52½
500 " "	3 55
1,000 " "	3 55

LOWER ROAD.

7,500 bbls. spot	3 65

OIL CITY

1,000 bbls spot	3 70

NEW YORK, July 10.—Closing 9th—The market is still very dull and the tone in the favor of buyers. In the absence of any sale for spot delivery it is difficult to give fair prices. Refined held at about 22⅛a22¼c; sales reported of 1,000 bbls s. o. all year at 22c. Crude in bulk held at 12c. Refined in cases 27a27½c. Philadelphia delivery—The market is very quiet without any sales reported; refined quoted at 22½c for spot delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The market was quiet and steady:

Standard White,	22⅛c
Crude	11¾a11⅞c
Cases	26½c
July	22½c
August	22½c
September	23c

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 50a3 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 10.—Market dull at $3 55.

ROUSEVILLE, July 10.—Market quiet and very dull at $3 55.

OIL CITY, July 10.—Market quiet and steady; ordinary on lower road $3 57½; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 70.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 8, 1872.

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle was fair and buyers found no difficulty in obtaining all they wanted at current rates. It may be proper to note that a number of lots were driven over from the Central Yards in search of a purchaser. Dealers complain that the market was a hard one; it may be proper to remark that several lots of cattle were forwarded to the eastern markets, hoping to do better. The current rates were:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 70a7 25
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 50a6 60
Medium, 1,200 lbs steers	6 25a6 37
Common	5 00a6 00
Stockers	4 00a5 00

HOGS.

The offerings were light and so was the demand at best; the Allegheny market note a few lots changed hands:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 50
Prime Philadelphia	4 35a4 45
Yorkers	4 15a4 25
Common Yorkers	4 00a4 10

SHEEP.

The offerings were fair. The general impression was that prices have touched bottom, hence the feeling wa- battea; sales however were light. Following are about the price:

Extra, 90 lbs.	$5 25a6 00
Prime, 85 lbs.	5 00a5 25
Good, 80 lbs	4 75a5 85
Common	4 00a4 50
Lambs	2 00a4 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money easy at 4 to 5.

Sterling steady.

Gold more active and firmer on increasing shipments; all businesss at 13⅞a14.

Loans from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. In one case 2 per cent. was paid for the use of a small lot.

Clearings about $20,000,000.

Specie engagements for Europe, $1,200,000.

Governments strong and a fraction higher at the close.

State bonds dull and firm. Tpe speculative interest on the Stock Exchange today centered in Erie, the stock opening at 56½, declined to 53⅝, and rallied to 54. This decline was caused by unfavofable reports and a decline at London, where stock closed at 43. The balance of the market was intensely dull, and the fluctuation compassed within ⅛ to ½ per cent alternately up and down.

The dullness on the Stock Exchange today, outside of Erie, was greater than at any previous time this year. The market closed dull and steady, except Erie, which closed at 53, the lowest point of to-day.

There were twelve offers of bonds today, amounting to about $711,850 from 113 65 to 113. The amount purchased wos $511,150 from 113 65 to 113 74⅜.

The Erie Railway Company announces an issue of $40,00,000 of 1 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, payable in 1930. The issue price is 92.

PRODUCE.

Cotton lower; middling upland, 24c. Flour less active; superfine western and State, $5 10a5 65; common to good extra, $5 85a6 30; good to choice, $6 35a7 15; extra Ohio, $6 20a8 35. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged. Whisky firm and more active at 92c. Wheat lower and holders more anxious to realize; No 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1 52½a1 59; winter red western in store, $1 55; delivered, $1 58. Rye quiet; western, 77a78c. Barley and mait unchanged. Corn in limited supply and market steady; steamer western mixed, 58c; white; 72c; mixed western for August, 64c. Oats rather more steady; western 42a43c; Ohio at 42½a44c. Hay unchanged. Hops more active, and firm at $25 65 for '71; $10 30 for '70; $10 15 for '69. Eggs quiet at 18a19. Leather quiet; hemlock sales at 27a26c; Orinoco at 26a27c. Wool quiet at 45a45½c. Coffee dull; Rio at 16¼a16c. Sugar fair; refining at 8½a9c; Cuba at 8¼a9½c. Rice steady at 9½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Petroleum, crude steady at 12c; refined at 22½c. Turpentine steady at 47½a48c. Provisions—Pork firmer; mess at $13 45a13 65. Cut meats steady; hams at 10a12c; shoulders at 5¼a5⅞c. Middles quiet and heavy; long cleor at 7⅝c. Lard lower and more active; No 1 to prime steam at 8⅛a9⅜c; kettle at 9⅜c. Beef unchanged. Butter dull and lower; western at 10a16c. Cheese at 6¼a11o.

Trusses! Trusses !! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all his own manufucture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes, noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street.

Suggestions for Summer.

It is of great importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declension of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted down by the sultry heat of midsummer it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safeguard against malarious infection, and the spediest remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

HARDNESS OF HEARING.

Let those who have defective hearing pay the same attention to it that they would to any other ailment of the human system, and they will find it as fully remediable. The tidal sound of the ear, the singing of birds, the noise like a tea kettle, and the sound like grasshoppers and spindles, are but the forerunners of far more serious ailments than are at first conceived of, and, unless remedied, will end in serious impairment of hearing. Many persons find, all at once, that they are deaf, and can hardly divine the cause. If searched into, they will find that it was some seemingly trifling cause, which, if attended to in the beginning, would have saved not only a great deal of annoyance and suffering, but would at the same time have hindered an incurable deafness or a troublesome hardness of hearing. Scores of people who find themselves afflicted with swellings about the neck, catarrhal afflictions, &c., would, if they had the matter properly investigated, find it traceable to some obstruction of the aural passages. There is no reason of any force whatever, why diseases of the ear should not be as amenable to scientific treatment as any other, and if the proper application of science were made to them in time, they would be just as curable. We would advise our readers who may be afflicted in this way to consult DR KEYSER, who has every appliance for the examination and cure of aural maladies. DR. KEYSER's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota,** embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague ar unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00. **Seven Years' Credit;** Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds,** now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,

OR 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

my24 oam-p:tf

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.

Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET

jy4-1yd&w

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.

J. H. REEVES,

6:1 78 Nassau street, New York

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

je15:8tW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

James Irwin,

Of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention for county delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

jy13-2tW

FOR SHERIFF.

Robt. H. Patterson,

Of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of County Sheriff before the Democratic County Convention, which will assemble at the County Court House on Tuesday, July 23.

jy13 2tW